The Missionary Herald

VOLUME CXII NOVEMBER 1916 NUMBER 11

OUR frontispiece this month represents a very unusual document. It is an emergency passport issued to Miss Delpha Davis, missionary of the Woman's Board of the Interior, in Monastir, to enable her to leave Bulgaria. The United States official who inspected and canceled it, at New York, casually remarked that he had never before seen such a paper. It was signed by our ambassador at Bucharest, Roumania, Hon. Charles J. Volpicka; viséd by Mr. D. I. Murphy, American consul general at Sofia, Bulgaria; is sealed, stamped, and O.K.'d in various forms; was good only for three months and granted permission for Miss Davis to cross Austria-Hungary, Germany, Denmark, and Holland, on her way to her home. The back of the passport is even more interesting for its signatures, legends, seals, descriptions, etc., but so many of these marks are in blue or pale shades of ink that we can reproduce only the front side. It required fourteen photographs of the young lady before all the requirements at all the boundaries were satisfied. Eight weeks of continuous effort was necessary before permission was secured to go from Monastir to Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, and that although the queen herself brought pressure to bear, partly for Miss Davis, but largely in the vain hope of helping Rev. William A. Clarke, of Monastir, under whose escort Miss Davis went to the capital, to get to Sofia before the death of his father, Dr. J. F. Clarke, to whom Queen Eleanor had always been most kind. When the permission finally came, Miss Davis and Miss Pavlowa, the lady who came home with her, were allowed to go down to the railroad among other passengers in a Red Cross ambulance.

Getting Out of Monastir

WHEN they reached Sofia the struggle for a passport began again, and it was a month before Miss Davis secured the document reproduced in this number. Whenever she crossed a frontier, she had to deposit not only her photograph, but also her thumb print; before she could leave a city or country she had to show a paper stating that she had had permission to live in it! At one stage of proceedings her birth certificate was demanded, and after that had been secured from Washington, the official said pleasantly, "Oh, yes, but I must see your original papers." That was going back rather far, but after some discussion Miss Davis found that he wanted to see naturalization papers. "But," she said, "I never had any. I was born in America and so were my father and mother, and my grandfather and grandmother, way back more than two hundred years. I'm an American." The official looked her steadily and doubtfully in the eye. At length he said severely, "I have never seen or known of such a case before!"

From Bulgaria Home

Some of Miss Davis's experiences are more amusing in retrospect than when she was going through them. At one or two places she had to be searched, as, of course, did all the other passengers. One document had to certify that she had no lice or typhus fever! Still other medical and several legal certificates were necessary. When she finally reached Copenhagen, no steamer berth could be secured for a long time, and she went on to Christiania, securing a third-class passage

in a steamer there. Her passage was anything but pleasant, but each day brought her nearer home; and her arrival in America, on October 1, closed a very strenuous five years' experience.

The Toledo Meeting

AGAIN, as last year, it is impossible to comment on the annual meeting of the American Board in the November issue of the *Missionary Herald*. Accounts of that event will be appearing in the daily papers just as this number comes from the press. It is not hazardous to prophesy that those accounts will report an inspiring and memorable meeting. The spectacle of ravaged Europe, across which eyes will be lifted to behold the fields afar, will be an humbling and solemnizing influence. Turkey's story for the past year will add pathos to the occasion; while the record of accomplishment, advance, and marvelous opportunity in China and the Philippines, the course of evangelistic campaigns in India and Japan, the educational stir in Africa, and the tenacious maintaining of evangelical religion through these tumultuous times in Mexico, will brighten every session.

For those who could not attend the meeting—and they are, of course, the huge majority of the Board's constituency—we commend the supplementary matter of this number: the Survey of the Fields and the portions of the Home Department and Treasurer's reports. They record effectively the essential facts of the year just closed in the history of the American Board.

Missionary Invasion of the East

ALL ships that fly the British flag are not transports, nor are all their passengers troops. The soldiers of the King of kings are also being carried to their fields of service. Reference has been made in the *Missionary Herald* to the large party of missionaries who sailed from Vancouver, September 10, on the *Empress of Russia*. Now comes a note from Miss Garretson, returning on the *Empress of Asia* to Foochow, in which she says that of the 309 saloon passengers 271 "are missionaries and their families, either returning to their fields of labor or going out for the first time." It seems almost incredible that so many should be outward bound on one steamer; yet this is the special time of year when missionaries go to several fields, and, of course, many mission boards were represented in the company. We venture to guess it was anything but a gloomy or austere party, and that the *Empress of Asia* has reason to be proud of her passenger list on her late voyage to Japan.

The Armenian Emergency

IN every issue for nearly a year and a half the *Missionary Herald* has referred to the Armenian atrocities. It has printed reports, received from one source and another, that have set forth the ghastly story with much detail. Yet but a fraction of the material that has come to hand has been used. It was felt that much of it was too harrowing; that our readers would protest against the overwhelming flood of it; that they might even question whether the American Board was not getting hysterical upon the subject.

That the case has not been overstated, and that the suffering, destitution, and need of the Armenian remnant have not been pictured too strongly or with an excessive plea for relief, appears in the following cable dispatch from Lord Bryce, received at the Board Rooms, October 4:—

"All civilized nations able to assist Armenians today should know that the need is still extremely urgent. Several hundred thousand exiles who survived horrors of deportation are now perishing of exposure and starvation in the Arabian desert. Latest reports from neutral eyewitnesses describe terrible conditions: sick people throwing themselves into graves and begging grave diggers to bury them; women going mad, eating grass and even carrion; parents putting children out of misery, digging their own

graves and awaiting death. The future of the Armenian nation depends on saving the refugees in Russia, but this requires world-wide assistance for feeding, clothes, housing, and for repatriation. A book telling the whole story is just appearing here, with fuller statement by me. I feel sure American generosity will again respond to the call of humanity."

We wait with intense anticipation to hear what funds are forthcoming from the Armenian relief days, October 21 and 22, set by proclamation of President Wilson. It is an unprecedented situation when the saving of an ancient and sturdy race hangs on the generosity of a nation on the other side of the world.

The Limit of Appropriations

THE hardest task of the Prudential Committee each year is to fix the "limit of appropriations for general work." This technical phrase expresses the portion of the year's budget that is designated for touring, for street and chapel preaching, for the employment of native evangelists and other mission agents, for aid to outstations and village schools; in short, for all the outreaching and extension work of the mission.

There are certain items of the Board's annual appropriations that are fixed charges: missionaries' salaries; house funds; traveling expenses of missionaries to and from their fields; home allowances of those on furlough; grants to cover special medical expenses; upkeep of educational and medical institutions. These charges have to be met. The missionaries have been appointed and sent to their fields; they must be maintained, housed, and cared for in their various circumstances. Schools, colleges, hospitals, have been founded. They must be provided for, unless indeed they be peremptorily closed and abandoned. There is no escape from these claims; scarcely room to debate about them. They are in the nature of overhead charges that must be met before the main undertaking can be attempted.

That direct object, the outreaching, evangelistic push of the Christian movement which enlists the native forces and seeks to spread the message far and wide and to bring it close to the common life of the people, is what is covered loosely by the phrase, "general work." And it is this item in the year's budget which, because it is flexible and can be enlarged or contracted in accordance with the estimate of probable receipts, is made to carry the load of financial caution. Here is the place where a halt must be called; where prudence must lift up her voice. Salaries must be increased to meet the higher cost of living; home allowances, ditto; larger traveling accounts must be allowed in view of increased rates of travel; house funds must be stretched to cover the added expense of building. These items creep up inevitably. The only place at which expenditures can be held down is at "general work."

The Place of General Work

So year by year the Prudential Committee faces the reports of greater opportunities and hears the appeals of new places and new forms of work, and after much debate and shaking of the head votes regretfully that it cannot this year increase the appropriation for general work. It hopes that next year the situation may justify some enlargement; but this year the necessary advance in the fixed charges forbids. Sobered and depressed, the Committee then adjourns.

Such substantially has been the procedure for so many years that the majority of the members of the Prudential Committee and of the officers of the Board can remember no other experience. But when one realizes what it means, it is a sorrowful fact that year after year practically no advance can be made in this great objective of the missionary undertaking. And the longing grows that the year may soon come when the limit of appropriations for general work (fixed

last year at $144,000) can be lifted to (say) $200,000. That would mean the stablishing of a host of inadequately equipped undertakings, a multiplying of efficiency, and immeasurably greater results.

Japan's Shift of Leaders

THE resignation of Count Okuma as premier of Japan and the appointment of General Terauchi as his successor seem to be taken by the press of this country in general as betokening a victory for the imperialistic or militaristic party in Japan. It is spoken of as a rebuff to the rising spirit of democracy among the Japanese, and as presaging a yet more assertive foreign policy. There is seen in the event a new menace to China, a tightening of Japan's grip on Korea, a stiffer attitude toward the United States; in every way a more arrogant and disagreeable Japan.

It would be well, perhaps, to wait a bit before registering so unpromising a judgment. Terauchi's name, to be sure, is associated with a swift and uncompromising policy of aggression in Korea. The Korean conspiracy trials, of unsavory memory, were directly chargeable to his administration. We have no disposition to minimize or to condone them. But, doubtless, something was learned by that unhappy incident; a different spirit and method are now ruling in Korea.

General Terauchi is a keen and intelligent observer of events; a capable administrator. He must realize the growing temper of democracy among his countrymen. He can hardly be oblivious of the suspicion with which Western nations have viewed Japan's drastic demands of China. It may be that he will prove so far-sighted and statesmanlike in his policies as to seize the chance that is open for Japan to lead the Orient in a friendly and fair coöperation.

Upon the outcome of the present world war, upon the victory of one or the other of its contending policies, the course of Japan in both her domestic and foreign affairs is likely to turn, far more than on the personality of her present premier. We may wait to see what happens in Europe before we decide what to expect in Asia.

From Honolulu to Tokyo

AN event of more than personal or local importance is the removal of Dr. Doremus Scudder from the pastorate of the Central Union Church of Honolulu to that of the Union Church of Tokyo. It means the return to Japan of one who has before rendered valuable missionary service in that land, whose heart has never ceased to beat warmly for its people, and whose new post in the capital city will enable him to be much more than the pastor of a single church or the minister of a foreign congregation. We look to see Dr. Scudder a veritable missionary-at-large, a leader and inspirer among the missionary forces, and the valued counselor and trusted friend of the men who will be making the new Japan. He will be in a position also to mediate between the United States and Japan, interpreting the better thought of each country to the other, and doing much to cement the ties of mutual confidence and good will.

We are glad for Japan and for ourselves, but sorry for Honolulu and for Central Union Church. To be sure, they have had him a good while—nine years; but that makes it only the harder to lose him now. Yet they will respect his decision and realize that he has not chosen the easier berth. It must have taken a real spirit of sacrifice to leave that Paradise of the Pacific and to forego the honor and the joy of being the minister of that strong church. May the new task bring the abundant reward!

Plague at Ahmednagar

LATE letters from the Marathi Mission allude to the reappearance of plague at Ahmednagar. So serious is it that all mission work is said to be broken up. Apparently it is a localized epidemic, as at other stations, such as

Sholapur, they report no sign of it. Our sympathies go out to the Ahmednagar circle of missionaries, if they are compelled once more to face the misery and terror which plague entails.

For the "Want Column"

MISSIONARY letters continue to suggest needs which might be met by generous donations from the superfluity of goods in the possession of our American Board constituency. A second-hand set of the International Encyclopedia, 1911 edition; good lantern slides (these are repeatedly mentioned); bicycles (of course in good repair and serviceable) for the use of mission helpers; a little money (fifty or sixty dollars) for packing and freight on an organ given to the Philippine Mission—these are among recent calls.

We may mention also that the World's Sunday School Association has a "Department for Utilizing Surplus Material," through which it seeks to gather and to distribute in foreign mission lands, through the parcel post, pictures, illustrated papers, scrapbooks, and Christmas gifts. S. D. Price, superintendent, 216 Metropolitan Tower, New York City, will be glad to be addressed by those interested in this work.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER

RECEIPTS AVAILABLE FOR REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS

	From Churches	From Individuals	From S. S. and Y. P. S. C. E.	From Twentieth Century Fund and Legacies	From Matured Conditional Gifts	Income from General Permanent Fund	Totals
1915	$7,950.01	$1,272.62	$362.35	$107,084.30		$1,491.00	$118,160.28
1916	7,816.80	1,867.33	307.28	130,793.85		1,536.00	142,321.26
Gain		$594.71		$23,709.55		$45.00	$24,160.98
Loss	$133.21		$55.07				

ANOTHER YEAR OF FINANCE

No sooner do we round out one year of finance than another is upon us. There is no let-up in this work. The American Board has been called a Twenty-four-hour-a-day Club. It is also a Three-hundred-and-sixty-five-day-in-the-year and an every-year-in-the-century Club. Fortunately hope springs eternal in the missionary breast.

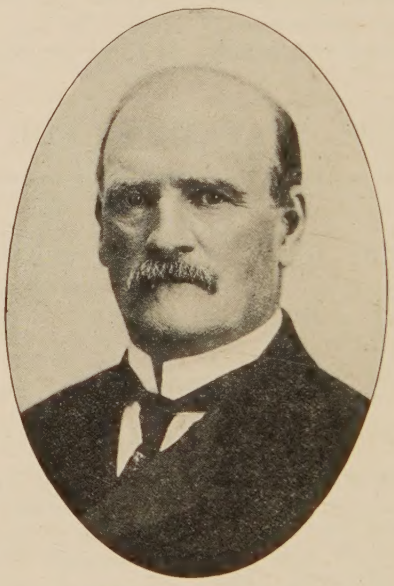
So we come to the September story, and we find it is a good story in the main. Look at the figures and see if it is not so: churches just about equaling September last year; individual friends doing a little better; Sunday schools not quite so good; legacies way ahead; conditional gifts a stand-off; total gain, $24,160.98.

The fine start is due mainly to the fact that the Twentieth Century Equalization Fund for Legacies was so largely increased last year. Applying one-third of this accumulated fund to the present year's expenses, we are assured of a good start.

It is the churches that cause worry. They are not making the progress they should in their benevolences. This year of the Board should show a decided upward trend towards its apportionment goal. The Tercentenary activities should furnish a great impetus in that direction. What we need most of all (forgive our hammering away on this point) is a better spiritual tone in our church work. The financial prosperity of the Board depends upon the spiritual prosperity of the churches; and next to that, upon a better system. Our churches are slow to drop antiquated and unbusinesslike methods of missionary finances and to adopt the Every-Member-Canvass.

DR. J. P. JONES, OF INDIA

IT is thirty-eight years since the name of John Peter Jones was linked with that of India. During this time the names have become irrevocably united, and both have brightened by the contact. Education, literature, and evangelism have all felt the force of Dr. Jones's personality. We are glad to give to Dr. Jones's successor at the head of Pasumalai Theological Seminary, Rev. John J. Banninga, and to his friend and lifelong associate, Rev. John S. Chandler, the privilege of paying their tributes to Dr. Jones's life. We must speak here of the honor and love in which he was held in America by the Secretaries and by the constituency of the American Board. He received from the King of England a personal decoration in recognition of his service to India. His Indian colleagues referred to him the task of compiling and editing the first Year-Book of Missions in India; and his literary works, in addition to text-books in Tamil and in English, and to editing a Tamil paper, include the authorship of such authoritative volumes as "India, Its Life and Thought"; "India's Problem, Krishna or Christ"; and "The Modern Missionary Challenge."



JOHN P. JONES, D.D.

John Peter Jones. Born, Wrexham, Wales, England, September 4, 1847. Educated in preparatory department, Western Reserve College. Western Reserve College (1875), Andover Theological Seminary (1878). Married August 13, 1878, Hudson, O., to Miss Sarah A. Hasford. Ordained Hudson, O., August 20, 1878. Sailed for Madura Mission, South India, September 7, 1878. Stationed at Manamadura (1879-93); Madura city (1883-90); Pasumalai (1891-1914). Professor in Kennedy School of Missions, Hartford, Conn. (1914-16).

HIS MISSIONARY LIFE

By Rev. John J. Banninga

Nothing could have been more appropriate to the occasion than the dark red oak leaves that were intertwined with the flowers on the bier of Dr. Jones at the simple funeral service in the chapel of Hartford Theological Seminary on October 5, 1916. His was the sturdiness of the oak and the beauty of the autumn foliage. A life filled with successful service in the Master's Kingdom had come to its fruition, and one of God's noblemen had entered upon his rest.

Born in Wales and educated in Western Reserve University and Andover Theological Seminary, Mr. Jones went to Madura, South India, as the representative of the American Board. He made the acquisition of the language his first duty, and through his constant touring in the villages became thoroughly familiar with the life of the people. Later, as mission treasurer and then as secretary, for many years he carried heavy burdens, but they were never too heavy for him. In 1892 the mission put him in charge of the theological seminary at Pasumalai, which then became a separate institu-

tion, and during his twenty-two years' leadership he placed the school upon a firm footing, financially as well as in matters of education. He found theological instruction in Tamil almost without text-books, and wrote several that are used in all the Tamil country. Only a year before he was compelled to give up the work in India he built a new edifice that, by its strength, beauty, and simplicity, typifies the kind of character he would develop in those who study there.

Dr. Jones studied the religions and thought of India thoroughly, as his books on India show. He was versed in the educational work of the government and its relation to missionary work. He made large contributions to missionary literature, both in English and in Tamil. He was editor for years of both English and vernacular papers. For many years he even managed a printing press with success.

A fellow-student in the seminary with Dr. F. E. Clark, he was interested in the great Christian Endeavor movement from its start and was twice president of the India Christian Endeavor Union. To those who had seen him only in his larger public service, his love for children and their love for him came almost as a surprise; but there was nothing that pleased him more than the one hundred little Junior Endeavorers who came to his bungalow veranda each Sunday morning for their meeting. He was also secretary of the Young People's Missionary Movement in India, and wrote some of the first books published by this society.

In the last decade or two, no undertaking of national scope was begun or carried on in India without his being consulted. He was a member both of the Provincial and National Conferences which Dr. Mott held in India, and also of the Representative Councils that grew out of those conferences.

When his health no longer permitted him to remain in India, he threw himself into the work of the Kennedy School of Missions in Hartford, to which he was called; and also into the larger missionary activities of this country. His last contribution was a pamphlet on the Preparation of Missionaries for Work among Hindus, and in this last effort he will continue to influence missionaries to India for years to come. On his sixty-ninth birthday, in September, Dr. Jones wrote, "As I enter upon my seventieth year I feel I must learn to limit my efforts, for I am not as strong as I once was; but I am still enjoying the work I have in hand." Now he has been called to a higher service, where no limitation of strength will hinder him.

A large circle of loved ones and of friends will mourn his going, but a much larger circle of those blessed through his service will keep his memory green and thank God for his contributions toward the coming of the Kingdom.

THE MAN AND FRIEND

By Rev. John S. Chandler

Ability, self-assertion, and spirituality were combined in Dr. Jones, and gave him a strength of character that always enabled him to master difficulties and to push to a successful issue many a project bristling with obstacles. His powerful physique and sound health stood him in good stead through all his career. He had a rich baritone voice and was a trained musician, and for many years was the leader in concerts, especially when cantatas had to be learned and rendered. But the chief use of his rich voice has always been in the singing of the Tamil lyrics with the people. In this service he became an adept.

At the beginning of his career he was confronted with the task that meets almost every new missionary, that of learning the vernacular. He wasted no time waiting for an ideal *munshi*, but plunged immediately into study with the help of an ordinary man, working him to the limit of his ability. The result was that in nine

months he was ready to pass the first examination. By further study he made himself a fluent teacher and preacher in Tamil and an intelligent translator and examiner.

In Madura town he is known to the Hindus as the founder of the American Mission High School. This he did while he was doing full work as general missionary and mission treasurer. Not many knew all the difficulties he had to encounter, but he overcame them all, and with the raising of a lower school to the high school standard a new building was erected. Even then the difficulties were not over, for a secession within the school soon occurred that resulted in the establishment of a rival Hindu school. But the mission school was maintained and continues to this day.

Dr. Jones's attractive personality has been manifest in his association with successive classes of theological students. They have gone out from their studies into active work, carrying with them an admiration and love for their missionary teacher that has made them better workers in the Lord's vineyard.

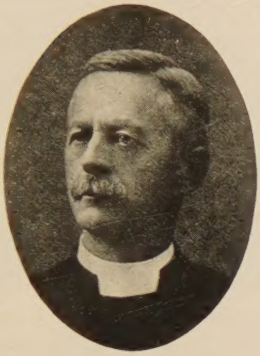
Furloughs have not been mere holiday seasons for Dr. Jones; he has done hard work for the Board. Two of the furloughs are especially noteworthy for what he accomplished for Pasumalai. In one of them he collected funds for a new church, and then came out and built it; and in another he did the same thing for a theological seminary building. They stand as conspicuous and fitting memorials of splendid service.

"OUR PARTY AND THE CAPTAIN"

The snapshot reproduced above includes most of the American Board members of the party which sailed for the Orient on the *Empress of Asia*, August 10. Delegates on the way to the Ceylon Centenary, missionary families returning from furlough, and reënforcements going to various stations are all in the picture. (*See editorial paragraph.*)

LAST YEAR AT THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, SMYRNA

By Pres. ALEXANDER MacLACHLAN, D.D.

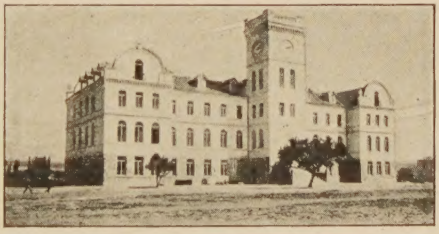


PRESIDENT MacLACHLAN

In sending to the Board Rooms the rep rt of last year's work at International College, Paradise, Smyrna, Pres. Alexander MacLachlan alludes very modestly to the fact that this is the twenty-fifth year of his connection with the institution, and says that not withstanding "light and shadow which are the accompaniments of every missionary life," the service has been full of joy because of the constant evidence of God's presence and help in the founding and building up of the college during every one of the past twenty-five years. After an expression of his belief that the best service of the college is yet before it, Dr. MacLachlan goes on with an account of the last college year. — The Editor.

THE story of the year now closing must be told in terms of war, famine, and pestilence. Much of our work has been carried on to the accompaniment of the boom of heavy guns on our sea front, the hum of air craft overhead, and the bursting of their destructive shells within a quarter of a mile of our campus. Indeed our campus has been strewn from time to time with shrapnel fired at the enemy air craft during their attacks on the neighboring aëroplane base, or on passing military trains from artillery on the neighboring heights, while the windows of some of our homes have been shattered by the bursting of heavy shells within a distance of less than three hundred yards of where this report is being written, on the veranda of Kenarden Lodge. Military tents now extend close along the southern wall of our campus and some of them within a few feet of our auditorium—placed there as a protection against aëroplane attack—and yet, in spite of these multiplied distractions and calamities, we are able to report a year of successful achievement.

When our last report was prepared, one year ago, there was but little hope that classes could be reopened in the autumn. The war continued and economic conditions grew steadily worse. However, when autumn came, after full and careful consideration, it was decided to announce in the local press that classes would be resumed at the usual time. One of the primary considerations in determining us to attempt the carrying on of the year's work was the risk of our buildings and campus being requisitioned for military purposes if they were not occupied by students. Professor Reed, who had for eight and a half months been serving the mission at Afion-Kara-Hissar and Bardizag, returned to his post in time for the opening. Messrs. Harlow and Birge, who had been for a month and a half engaged in Red Cross and other work in Constantinople, were recalled, but were unable



MacLACHLAN HALL
THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, SMYRNA

to secure permission to return until about the end of October.

Although some of the students in our advanced classes had been called for military service, the majority appeared for registration on the opening

IN FRONT OF SMYRNA

American, English, and French warships in the harbor. The American ship is at the extreme right

day; and these, with a fair representation of new boys, brought our total registration for the year up to two hundred and twenty. Of these, sixty were in full residence and twelve were half boarders.

FOOD SCARCE AND DEAR

Continued war conditions having brought in their train the usual accompaniment of famine, shortage of food supplies increased the cost of living to such an extent that we would have been fully justified in increasing the college rates. As soon as plans for continuing our boarding department were determined, large supplies of food staples were purchased at the then greatly advanced prices, in order to make provision against impending famine conditions. This step saved the situation for us when, as the year advanced, it became impossible to purchase flour and other staple food supplies at any price. Before the close of the term the general cost of living had advanced fully five hundred per cent, but although we have felt the pinch of famine conditions, we have never throughout the year been without food to satisfy our actual wants.

RELIEF WORK

The increasing poverty of the people about us forced upon us measures for relieving the hungry and sick who thronged the campus daily. This work was at first undertaken by the Social Service Committee of the College Young Men's Christian Association, which rented a house in the neighboring village of Prophet Elia as a relief distributing center, and where the late Dr. MacKenzie Newton, of the Scotch Mission, held free clinics for the sick. This relief work soon increased to such proportions as to be beyond the resources of our Young Men's Christian Association, and was then taken over by the college administration and thoroughly organized.

Fortunately, as the hunger and distress of the poor increased, funds were placed at our disposal which enabled us to meet in some measure the appeals of the most needy. For the past five months we have been feeding with the barest necessities of life—horse beans or Indian corn and some olive oil—about one thousand people.

In the train of famine has come pestilence. For some weeks there has been an epidemic of typhus, and to this

more recently has been added Asiatic cholera. Our devoted college physician for many years, Dr. MacKenzie Newton, of the Scotch Mission, fell a victim a few days ago to typhus, while caring for Turkish soldiers in his hospital in the city. Poverty and famine are still increasing, and unless peace comes or there is some miraculous improvement in general economic conditions, it will be quite impossible to reopen classes at the usual time, in October.

MILITARY SERVICE

Throughout the year we have been obliged to see from time to time one and another of our advanced students summoned for military service. A number of our graduates and undergraduates are at the front on both sides in the gigantic struggle, and although among the student body the line of cleavage in sympathy is strong and clearly marked, this fact has not interfered with the work of the classroom or in campus athletics. Indeed a spirit of seriousness has characterized the whole life of the college throughout the year, while in religious work never in its history has the presence and power of God been so clearly realized and so abundantly manifested as during the year now closing. In view of the cholera epidemic in the city, the government issued orders for the early closing of all educational institutions Graduation exercises have consequently been canceled, with the expectation that Commencement may be held in the autumn if peace should come in the meantime.

FEEDING THE REFUGEE WIDOWS, SMYRNA

RELIGIOUS WORK

A number of voluntary Bible classes, under the instruction of members of the faculty, met regularly throughout the year, while various forms of active Christian service gave evidence of the genuineness of the Christian spirit among the students. This year's Student Conference was held during the Easter vacation and each institution was allowed to send fifty delegates. We are already beginning to realize our visions of an Annual Paradise Student Conference, which will be to Turkey what Northfield has become to America. The college has now a Student Volunteer Band of fifteen, which includes some of the strongest men in our advanced classes and among our graduates.

OUR VISITORS FROM THE CITY

The exigencies of war, and especially the danger to civilians living close to railway stations and other legitimate points of attack for air craft in the city, have made the removal of the Collegiate Institute for Girls, situated alongside the Basmahané Railway Station in Smyrna, to our campus a necessary measure of safety, and consequently some twenty-eight teachers and pupils are now established in our main building. Three of our pastors' families are also occupying quarters in the same building and for the same reason. About ten days ago an aëroplane bomb fell within a few feet of the Institute premises in the city. Again last Sunday morning this building was seriously damaged by another bomb, which destroyed all the windows and sashes of the east front.

We are also under the necessity of providing continued accommodation and caring for some of our own students whose homes have been desolated, whose people have all been carried away into exile, and who are thus left

utterly homeless and destitute. A few of our day students and others connected with the college have also been carried into exile along with their parents.

COMMUNICATIONS CUT

Not the least of the difficulties that have beset us is that of being unable to communicate with either our Board of Directors in Boston throughout the entire college year, or for the past few months with Mr. Peet in Constantinople. Our last communication from Boston was a letter from Dr. Barton under date of September 27, 1915; while for some months past both postal and telegraphic communications with Mr. Peet have been denied us, with the result that, had it not been for our credit with business firms in the city and an occasional communication from Constantinople by private messengers, we would long ago have been in a condition of complete bankruptcy and destitution.

THE FUTURE AND ITS NEEDS

In the event of the war in Turkey terminating within the next three months and our being able to reopen next autumn under more favorable conditions, it will still be some considerable time before normal economic conditions can be restored; and when they are restored, the cost of living will be found to have advanced so considerably that it is doubtful if a general rise in salaries of our present staff will not become imperative. It will also be some time before our present and prospective patrons will have recovered from the effects of the complete paralysis of trade under which they are now suffering, and be able to pay the cost of the education of their sons, even on the basis of our present rates; and it will unquestionably be necessary for us to increase materially these rates under the new conditions that will prevail after the war.

The unique position which the college has already won for itself, especially in the work among Moslems; the leading place it now holds among the higher educational institutions in this part of Turkey; its steadily increasing influence as a center of evangelical missionary work; and the immediate prospect of greatly enlarged opportunities at the close of the war, all call for adequate measures of financial support far in advance of its present resources, and make it incumbent upon those responsible for its administration, permanence, and increased efficiency to present an urgent appeal for substantial endowment.

THE NORTH CHINA MISSION IN 1867

By Rev. MARK WILLIAMS

Rev. Mark Williams, of Taikuhsien, completed last spring fifty years of service under the American Board in North China. He has seen marvels of growth, change, and awakening in the Chinese empire, and his knowledge of the Chinese temperament and tendencies is of great value to the mission. This brief story of his going to China, of what he found, and of the first annual meeting of the North China Mission, gives only a hint of the great work in whose beginning Dr. Williams had a part. — The Editor.

ON April 7, 1866, Mr. Doolittle and I, with our wives, stepped on a clipper ship at New York, bound for Hongkong. These ships could make three hundred miles a day in a good wind. We were perhaps the last to go around the Cape of Good Hope. I was fortunate in being with Mr. Doolittle, as he had been fourteen years at Foochow. In purchasing and planning I had his help. We went as far south as latitude 48 degrees, where the "sea boiled like a pot." It was frightful to see the ship plunge into the depths, but she rose safely and gracefully on the succeeding wave. During the Civil War, missionaries had to go on unseaworthy vessels with inferior accommodations, but our ship and her

accommodations were first class. Mr. Doolittle taught us Chinese, but we were handicapped by seasickness.

On Sunday, July 15, we reached Hongkong, and with the other worshipers heard Dr. Legge preach. At Canton we saw Drs. Happer and Kerr. At Shanghai we were entertained by Dr. Farnham, who is still vigorous at the age of eighty-seven. On August 20 we reached Tientsin, which we thought would be our station.

Messrs. Stanley and Chapin welcomed us to their home. Messrs. Lees and Williamson, of the London Mission, and Hall and Innocent, of the Methodist New Connection, were at Tientsin. We studied Chinese and settled down to work.

Help given to beggars brought some of them to church. The condition of the street beggars was appalling, and would not be tolerated now. There was a Union Church for the foreign community. Being a newcomer, I was often asked to preach.

Just after we arrived, some inquirers appeared at the Methodist New Connection Chapel from Lao Ling, Shantung. The missionaries visited them, and soon there were one hundred and fifty additions. This seemed extraordinary, and the news created excitement in England and the United States. Many thought that a nation was to be born in a day.

Mr. Stanley found some men in the chapel from near Tehchow, and he and I visited that place. Having just arrived, I could only sell books. That was my only visit to Tehchow during these fifty years. About ten years afterward the famine of 1878 occurred, when numbers came into the church, induced partly by famine relief given by the missionaries. Nine million died in North China in that awful time. Six missionaries, one from each mission, were cut off by fever. Dr. A. H. Smith, while in relief work, was for weeks on the brink of death.

The occasion of the first annual meeting of the North China Mission, in January, 1867, was the coming of the Gulicks from Kalgan, bringing with them Messrs. Blodget and Goodrich from Peking. They wanted a family to be associated with them, as they had been alone for two years. They had gone to Kalgan in 1865, and although without treaty rights, had rented premises with the consent of the magistrate.

THE CITY OF KALGAN
Showing a section of the Great Wall

Hudson Taylor told Mr. Gulick that he was much encouraged to push on the China Inland Mission by seeing

how successful the Gulicks had been. Mrs. Gulick was an English lady, whom Mr. Gulick had married at Hongkong. On their way to Peking they were shipwrecked, but were rescued by pirates.

MONGOL TENTS ON THE PLAINS BEYOND KALGAN

At Kalgan she superintended repairs of houses, cared for a boys' school, and adopted Chinese children, one being a blind boy. She sought out the sick among the Chinese, for which they had a lasting gratitude.

Mr. and Mrs. Gulick found Mongols, who came to barter, and commenced the study of their language. In the summer they toured the Mongol plains, or the Chinese villages where there were inquirers. These journeys were made on horseback, each carrying a child. In 1875 they went to Japan, where Mrs. Gulick died. Mr. Gulick still lives at Honolulu, at the age of eighty-four.

Mr. Doolittle had great energy and industry. He kept two teachers at work. He published "The Social Life of the Chinese," in two volumes; also a "Chinese Vocabulary," in two volumes. He soon returned to the United States, where he died.

Meeting thus unexpectedly at this first annual meeting those who were to be our associates, we had a joyful time. After this I was located at Kalgan, where I remained until the Boxer outbreak. Mr. Stanley removed to the settlement, L. D. Chapin to Tungchow, and Mr. Doolittle joined the Presbyterian Mission; so that when the house in Tientsin was destroyed, in the massacre of 1870, no foreign lives were lost.

Passing Peking, we were welcomed by friends. Messrs. Blodget and Goodrich and Mrs. Bridgman were of the American Board Mission in Peking. Mrs. Bridgman had a girls' school. She could get no scholars except beggar children, whose parents pawned the

INSIDE A PEKING GATE

clothes she gave them. She said, "You can do nothing with beggars." The beggar girls we took into the school turned out to be worthless. We should have taken her advice.

Minister Burlingame invited us with the other Americans to dinner. I saw the Peking Committee at work on the Mandarin translation. They were Bishop Burden Scheresky, Mr. Blodget, Mr. Edkuy, and Dr. Martin.

What changes have taken place in these fifty years! Under the pass where the mules struggled for a foothold on the polished stones, cars glide through a tunnel, drawn by monster locomotives. The five days' journey from Kalgan or Tehchow to Peking is now reduced to a few hours.

These annual meetings were always profitable for the discussion of plans for the progress of the mission. The children overlooked the discomfort of the inns, the pain of extreme heat or cold, in anticipation of seeing playmates for a few days.

We could hardly have dreamed of the colossal changes that have already taken place, or of the prodigious possibilities that await China in the future, and which are advancing with startling rapidity.

MRS. ANDRUS, OF MARDIN

By Rev. RICHARD S. M. EMRICH

With the entrance into the larger life of Olive Parmelee Andrus, the last of the older generation of consecrated womanhood has passed out of the Eastern Turkey Mission. Mrs. Raynolds, of Van, Mt. Holyoke 1859; the Ely sisters, of Bitlis, college mates of Mrs. Andrus in the Class of 1861; Mrs. Barnum, of Harpoot, educated in Hartford, Conn.; and last of all Mrs. Andrus herself—these women well represented the gentlewomen of old New England. The grace, the dignity, the reserve which characterized the older generation were a part of them all, and of none more than Olive Parmelee Andrus.

She was like a delicate, graceful lily, shedding its fragrance and enhancing with its beauty all else in the room.

She graced her afternoon-tea hour, her table, her home. The quiet dignity and reserve, the graciousness of her presence, lent to every occasion an atmosphere we always felt. She called out in us our courtesy, our devotion, our reverence and affection. The dignity of the old school was combined with the rarest grace. Nothing ruffled her serenity. A slight tightening of the lines of the mouth discovered to you her disapproval, but nothing ruffled her calm, or marred the dignity which never forsook her.

She was a rare home maker and a gracious hostess, remembered of many. She was also, though she never left the yard, an active missionary—through her home, open to all who sought her; through her letters, in which she gave largely of herself; and up to the last in her service to the Girls' High School.

She loved flowers—her bay window was filled with the choicest—and out of her knowledge of the flora of the country she contributed to Dr. Post's work, "The Flora of Syria and Palestine." She loved study and was a careful student of the Arabic—her Arabic dictionary always at her hand. She loved her Bible and studied it closely, teaching the girls Senior Bible after she had given up all other classes.

In the business meetings of the station she rarely spoke; she never exercised her voting privilege. She never led devotions and we never heard her pray. But the atmosphere of her personality—we recall it best in her home, a never-to-be-forgotten place to all who knew it—was the quiet godliness of old New England womanhood.

In her the worth and the spirit of Mary Lyon yet lived.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

TURKEY

A Constantinople News Letter

A recent letter from Constantinople states that the missionary circle there now includes representatives from the Eastern Turkey field (Dr. Andrus, Dr. and Mrs. Case, and Mr. Ranney); from the Central field (Dr. and Mrs. Ward, Miss Powers); Miss Parsons from Brousa; Miss Tupper, of Marsovan; and the full force of Constantinople, making sixteen persons in all. This group recently got together and considered a report of our mission's relief work in the interior and in Constantinople, and stated the need they all feel of special funds along several lines, as follows:—

1. Special funds for helping young men and young women to fit themselves for the work of preaching and teaching in the near future. Through this it is hoped to get a good number in training at once. This work must be chiefly done in Constantinople, Brousa, and Smyrna.

2. Special funds should be provided and set apart for the restoration of school and chapel buildings, not excluding Gregorian churches. These have been, generally speaking, greatly injured and defiled, and must be repaired as opportunity offers.

3. Special funds should be furnished for opening orphanages in many places, to provide for the great body of orphans now needing to be gathered into homes. The Turks are trying to get these into their hands, in order to rear them as Moslems.

The letter goes on: "This struggle is nearing its end. While, therefore, we are eager for the entry into Turkey of commissions of neutral foreigners to take up and perform more effectively the great work of relief and saving, we look forward to the near approach of new opportunities for opening churches and schools; to a thorough reorganization and equipping of our institutions; to a rededication of our churches to the work of the gospel; and to the gathering of hundreds of children in rescue homes which will eventually become orphanages under good and Christian auspices.

Present Relief Work

"In Constantinople we have several important relief enterprises now in full swing and helping upwards of two thousand people. These comprise industries, soup kitchens, food distribution, medical work, employment of the poor, schools for poor children, orphanages. Some of these works are altogether under our direction. Others are in the care of competent Europeans and natives, and are helped by us towards meeting their expenses.

"An interesting work has been opened in Scutari with Red Cross funds, in which we have the very hearty coöperation of the Red Crescent people, and which is under the patronage and protection of the governor of Scutari. In this work Miss Jillson has charge of the relief department, Dr. Case of the medical. Dr. and Mrs. Ward have given most valuable help in both relief and medical lines. The work is on premises formerly used by the girls' college, which were requisitioned early in the war by the military; but the governor assures us that he will remove the soldiers, so that the work, almost wholly among Turks and reaching already over one thousand persons, chiefly women, may be enlarged and better systematized.

"Several lines of industrial work for women and girls have already been started for the many refugee women

(generally Armenians and Greeks) whose husbands and wage-earners have been killed or are in the army, and who are with no shelter nor means of earning their daily bread. More and more from the interior find their way to the capital, all telling a wonderful tale of sorrow, hardship, cruelty, death; of companions under most distressing circumstances—privation, starvation. Indeed, the worst tales that have been reported to us, and which at first we would not repeat for fear of exaggeration, have been again and again confirmed by these eyewitnesses, who have escaped and found their way to this city.

Brief Items

"From Sivas and Harpoot we hear but little. Miss Graffam and Miss Fowle are holding on there. Their letters hint that they have little to do. Apparently the orphans are held; possibly the girls' school keeps some of its pupils, but I think not. I had a word last week that seemed to indicate that many supposed to have been lost or killed will give account of themselves when things clear up.

"From Tarsus and Adana all are well. The government is making a fresh demand for the girls' school building, also for the buildings at Oorfa, which seems to imply that the latter had been given back. An occasional word comes from Aintab and Marash. No school work seems to be attempted at Aintab. Orphanages, however, hold on in both Aintab and Marash. Miss Vaughan writes cheerfully from Hadjin, where her school work has not been interfered with. She expects to open in the fall. So also will Miss Towner (Adana), unless the soldiers get the building.

"Talas sent a telegram last week showing schools closed, buildings occupied by government; demands for taxes renewed. Letters and telegrams from Beirut denote closed schools there.

"Dr. Case is the only licensed physician in the Constantinople circle, our British medical friends being debarred from practice. He is doing valuable work in the relief department at Scutari. Miss Sherman, who spent last year in Bulgaria, has been invited to join Miss Towner, at Adana, for the next school year. She may find it difficult to get here from Bulgaria. We hear from Monastir, but get nothing from Salonica."

⚜

Action against the Armenian Patriarch

A significant step was taken in August last, when the government took action against the Armenian Patriarch by depriving him of his political functions. It was objected that the patriarch had a relation to a superior in Russia that could no longer be tolerated, and that the communal status established by the Armenian Constitution, under which a kind of democracy had been built up in the Armenian "Millet," was a menace to the existing order. The action now taken abolishes the Patriarchates at Constantinople, Aktamarh (Lake Van), and Sis (in Cilicia), and recognizes only that of Jerusalem.

It annuls the National Constitution drafted in 1863, which was made to conform to the provisions of the Hatti-Hamayoun and confirmed by Imperial Edict in March of that year. This constitution provided for a representative body, called the General Assembly, to meet twice a year. The assembly was composed of 140 representatives, as follows: twenty priests, elected by the clergy of Constantinople, forty lay delegates from the provinces, and eighty delegates from the notables of Constantinople and vicinity (representing the old aristocracy).

This assembly elected two bodies, known respectively as the Ecclesiastical and Lay Councils, composed of fourteen clericals and twenty laymen from the notables. These councils, through several subcommittees, have had full charge of all matters relating to the community. The patriarch of

Constantinople under this constitution was the chief executive of the nation, as well as its representative at the Sublime Porte. He was elected from the bishops of the Armenian Church. The constitution provided that only an Ottoman subject by birth would be eligible to the patriarchal office.

This constitution changed the communal government of the Armenian nation from an oligarchy to a democracy, and has had much to do in developing in the nation a progressive spirit. Under it a new era dawned upon the people, and an interest never before witnessed was shown in education, in literature, and in the improvement of communal and social affairs.

Our mission met the Armenians at this crisis in their history, and provided much that the expanding national spirit demanded as the Armenians came out from under the dominion of the former priestly and aristocratic rule into the wider life to which the constitution led them.

It is an interesting fact that the experiment in self-government which this Armenian constitution provided served as a basis sixteen years later for a document for the whole nation—the Turkish constitution of 1876. The two documents were by the same hand—that of an Armenian in both cases.

The Turkish constitution, after a spectacular promulgation, was quickly recalled, and the old pasha system went on as before, to be at last merged into the rule of the camarilla about the palace of Abdul-Hamid. Then it had a new birth and re-proclamation in 1909, to be again suppressed by the growth of the Young Turk power, under which the nation drifted once more under the rule of an oligarchy, dominated by a camarilla.

At the present writing the patriarch is a prisoner in his house at Koun Kapou; no one can call on him, and the people are waiting with great anxiety the outcome of this new exhibition of imperial animosity.

✣

The Cry of the Children

One of the most active and trustworthy distributors of relief among the deported throngs in the regions south and east of Aleppo sends the following incidents:—

"The number who implore aid is endless. A little boy said to his mother, 'Mother, here is a stove and the cooking pot; why don't you cook us something to eat?' He had eaten nothing for two days.

"Another child said, 'Mother, will ever the time come again that I can eat as much as I like?'

"Last week we came into a house where the occupants had eaten nothing for three days. The wife had a child in her arms and tried to give it a crumb of our bread to eat. The child groaned and died in her arms. The woman cried, 'Oh, if you had brought this only one day earlier, my child would have been still alive!'

"One family went to bed hungry; the child could not sleep and cried for bread. The Arab owner of the house, moved with compassion, gave a piece of bread. The child was about to eat it, but bethought himself, held it close to him and said, 'If I eat it I will be hungry tomorrow'; and with the feeling that he had the bread near him, he dropped off to sleep."

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AFRICA

A Good Word from Ochileso

A recent letter from Mrs. Henry A. Neipp, of the West Central Africa Mission, speaks most hopefully of the year's work at Ochileso, despite the fact that the station staff was reduced to only two and for a few months three white workers. There was much sickness during the year, owing to heavy rains; and Mrs. Neipp, in the dispensary, gave 3,670 treatments to the natives. She writes:—

"A regular village day for the sanitation of the station was inaugurated last year, which not only brought im-

provement in general appearance, but helped in keeping down the tremendous growth and in making a good fight against mosquitoes.

"The boys' boarding school, with forty lads, has again been a most profitable addition to our work, and eleven of the pupils have joined the catechism class. The Sunday morning services are attended by an average of 220 people; roads are being cleared from near-by villages to the station, which leads the villagers to come in larger numbers. Thirty-five have been received into the church; forty-five are in the catechism class. The Sunday school is well attended, also the Christian Endeavor, led by Mrs. Neipp, and the women's meeting in charge of Miss Miller.

Village Work

"Most of our best men have gone to start outschools, so that few evangelists are left on the station for touring; yet thirteen trips have been made, two in the region toward Pungo Ndongo. It is gratifying that after the late uprising in that district the native chief sent a deputation to the missionaries at Ochileso for advice. The messengers came carrying a number of fetishes. Shortly afterwards the wife of the Portuguese leader, who was said to have been killed and eaten by the natives, came to Ochileso for medical attendance. The outcome of it all is that friendly relations have been established with the officials as well as with the natives of that district. We have already a small outschool in that country.

The Station Schools

"The schools on the station have been in charge of Miss Janette E. Miller. There was an enrollment of ninety-three; the program laid out by the Board of Education has been carried out; elective candidates have been prepared. Miss Miller is very enthusiastic over the possibilities of our school and has not spared herself in making the session attractive and profitable. The Portuguese class, with an enrollment of ten, was in charge of Mrs. Neipp. A kindergarten of twenty-five children was in charge of a native helper, under the supervision of Mrs. Neipp. Ochileso station has nineteen outschools and a number in formation, covering a radius of forty miles, the total enrollment being 950 pupils. The work done by native evangelists at these schools is most gratifying. They have thirty-five regular preaching places and an average of 2,000 people have the opportunity to hear the gospel every Sunday, while a number of evangelistic tours have been made by the

OUTSTATION OF OCHILESO

Christians of these outschools. We cannot realize the wide influence of these Christian communities, respected among the native population and generally appreciated by the Portuguese traders. The pupils of our outschools are the carriers and do a great part of the masonry and carpentry

HOUSE AT OCHILESO

work throughout the country. One teacher made a good business making tapioca out of the manioc roots. All these industries, with agricultural work, have helped towards making our teachers self-supporting.

Ochileso Industries

"In our industrial department two tons of good lime have been burned in a regular kiln, most of it for Dondi Institute. Some attempts to improve the direct native process of smelting iron ore and forging have been made. The iron industry in Ondulu is the highest attainment reached in handicraft by these natives. Without thinking of introducing a high blast furnace, we believe that some of the rudimentary methods of our forefathers added to the African's very ingenious and practical way would be a great improvement.

"A pug mill with grain attachment has been made, which we hope will be of service at the Dondi Institute. In all the work in the shops the boys have shown themselves eager to learn to work wood and iron. At the beginning of the school year there was great scarcity of food in the country, but quick-growing corn and beans planted in our fertile soil supplied the boarding school with a bountiful crop when farmers around had not yet finished planting.

"Our improvised home farm helped our outschool teachers and Christians also by providing them with good seeds and giving them an improved breed of sheep and pigs at a nominal price.

"To an outsider, Ochileso may seem to be still 'in the bush.' Long ago we found that if we want roads and bridges we must give our help. We have now four roads which start from the station. During the year we have built two stone bridges and three hardwood bridges. In the near future we are assured that the government roads to Bihe and Bailundo will be finished, which will make traveling to Ochileso easier."

MICRONESIA

From Kusaie

In the September issue of the *Missionary Herald,* we were able to give a short but hopeful message from the Misses Baldwin, of Kusaie, Caroline Islands. Communication with the station seems now to be established, letters going via Japan. Writing on July 19, Miss Elizabeth Baldwin acknowledges a letter from the Board Rooms mailed May 2, 1916, and says that in the same mail came the May number of *Life and Light* and one of *Mission Studies,* the first they had received since the May issues of 1914. "Can you imagine how glad we were to see them?" Miss Baldwin writes. "From what we read in these papers we see that some of our associates in other fields have been called to pass through deep waters, and we realize how much we have to be thankful for.

"On Sunday last (July 16) the communion was celebrated here, and two of our girls were received into the church, one a Gilbert Islander and the other a Marshall Island girl. Seven

others have asked to be received into the church, but we thought it best for them to wait for further instruction and prayer before taking this step."

About a month later, on August 16, Miss Baldwin wrote again, and despite its roundabout journey the letter reached Boston on September 29. It reports the arrival on the island of a government school-teacher, and goes on:—

"We have been able to hold our school sessions very regularly this year. When the governor from Ponape visited the island in March, he seemed to be very much pleased with the work the school is doing. Last month the doctor from Ponape (a surgeon of the Imperial Japanese Navy) spent a few days here, and after examining all the pupils, pronounced the health of the school very good. The outdoor work about our place gives fine exercise for all our muscles, and we need no other gymnasium!

"It is a busy season with us at present, as it is the breadfruit harvest. The boys have to bring in the fruit, sometimes from quite long distances, and the girls are drying and preserving what is not required for daily use. Two of the boys are employed regularly out of school hours in printing and binding books.

"Our own hearts and hands are full to overflowing with the work committed to our care. Our one thought has been, and is, to accomplish, by God's help, this work. We have excellent helpers and rejoice in the opportunity for service."

MEXICO

Whether to go Back to Chihuahua

Rev. Alfred C. Wright, whose visit to Chihuahua we chronicled last month, had returned to El Paso just before the attack by Villa on Chihuahua City. A letter from him dated El Paso, September 23, says:—

"It is hard to get reliable news from the interior. I have had a telegram from our preacher there, in answer to mine, saying that all are well and that the property has not been injured.

"No, there is no doubt about the *liveliness* of Villa (Washington, to the contrary, notwithstanding), and the question with him is in regard to his future *livelihood*. At present there are no passenger trains to Chihuahua, and although I had at first thought I might go down next week, it now seems prudent to wait until matters are cleared up a little more. In the meantime I am considering going to Hermosillo, to do what I can there."

Miss Mary F. Long, principal of the Colegio Chihuahuense, who had been in Los Angeles for a time, had gone as far as El Paso on the way back to Chihuahua. She writes on September 28:—

"The recent events in Chihuahua and renewed activity of the resurrected Villa prepared me for further detention here, and I confess that I should have feared to enter Mexico for some days after the 'sixteenth' (Mexico's national day). The newspaper accounts have been exaggerated, as we now know from personal interviews with people who have come from Chihuahua the past week. Today a young man from our Colegio family arrived. He tells us of the fright they had, but the school has not lost a day and the city is normal again. There was no defection of the Carrancista garrison. I am still optimistic as to a return at no distant date if we have only Villa to reckon with. Intervention is a different matter."

In a letter written a few days earlier than the one just quoted, Miss Long refers to reports of living conditions received from English and American sources. She says:—

"These merely show that living conditions are practicable. In the school (the Colegio) they are not hungry, although meat is scarce and food hard to get without silver or gold money, and perhaps without a good Chinaman to do the buying, like our cook, Charlie. . . .

"If we wait for Mexico to become normal, years may go by in inaction. We should not be too prudent, nor hindered, I think, in practising some little heroisms. How my heart thrilled last Sunday over Paul's ringing message: 'What do ye, weeping and breaking my heart? For I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus.'"

INDIA

A Transformed Life

Rev. Edward P. Holton, of Tirumangalam, Madura Mission, writes of the impression made upon him by seeing on a recent Sunday the baptism of two men and a boy, first fruits of the witness of a fine young carpenter caste lad who had been for some months returned to his village from a year or more at Dr. Parker's Leper Home near Manamadura. Thither he went a benighted Hindu, and there Christ found him. He was baptized in December, 1914. His older brother was one of the two men now baptized; the other was the headman of the village, of the Kallar or Thief Caste, and a man notorious for his wicked life. Now he stands forth a thoroughly changed, humble man. Many seeing him are deeply interested, but say they will watch the event. "Great good news, isn't it?" adds Mr. Holton.

Withstanding Persecution

Prof. Edgar M. Flint, of the American College, Madura, sends the following:—

"There was an impressive baptismal service after the regular English Sunday evening service last night (July 23). A young man of very high Brahman family was baptized. It was the result of months of prayer and thought and of the working of God on his heart.

"The late Rev. Lawrence C. Powers exerted a great influence over him, and the passing of Powers made a great impression on him. He has taken the name of Paul Lawrence, after the apostle and Mr. Powers. He is no 'rice Christian.' He was subjected to fierce persecution before the break came with his family, but nothing could shake his conviction in his relation with Christ as his Saviour.

"We who have been reared in Christian homes in a Christian land do not know what self-sacrifice means in comparison with this young man's experience. He is only sixteen years old now, but shows considerable ability in literary lines."

AUSTRIA

Matters in Prague

At long intervals we get a word from the quartet of Americans who compose the mission at Prague. One of their hardships is evidently the non-receipt of mail from this country. Post cards seem to get through more certainly than letters, and a card from Rev. Albert W. Clark, D.D., dated Prague July 10, passed the censor—it was stamped "Zensuriert!"—and arrived in Boston on August 29. It reads in part: "For months no news from you We are all fairly well. The Porters [Rev. and Mrs. John S. Porter] have gone to the country. We are still here, but needing change very much. Mr Porter will come in every second week for Sunday services, as my voice is weak. I am working more now for our paper, published twice or thrice a month in Bohemian. How much I want to say to you, but all must wait.

"One of our preachers is here with bad wounds. The Red Cross hospitals are very good, and in due time he will go back to the front."

CHINA

Why He Is Not a Christian

Rev. Hugh W. Hubbard, of Paotingfu, has charge of the Young Men's Christian Association work there, and

Photo from Mrs. E. H. Smith

WAITING FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TO CLOSE AT MAHABLESHWAR, INDIA

The A. B. C. F. M. chapel at Mahableshwar. About eighty youngsters are inside, attending Sunday school. Some interested or curious adults have gathered around the door. Presently the children will be heard, shouting for the picture cards which are usually given out at the close of the session, and then they will come rushing and tumbling out and race for home

comes into close touch with the students and young men of the station. He sends us a copy of an interesting paper handed in to him one day by a member of his Bible class, embodying one young fellow's struggles to believe in Christ. We print it, unchanged, and heartily indorse Mr. Hubbard's plea that those who read it pray earnestly that the young man's eyes and heart be opened and that peace may come to him:—

Difficulties and Objections in Christianity

"I have admired the religian of Christ for many years, because the Christians, who are strong and brave can do much good in the world, helping immense poor people, and, the more failure the more success, nothing seems to be able to cause them disappoint. So that the tenet of Christ is being preaching wider and wider, the christians getting more and more, and the churches being built everywhere all over the earth. the power of the christians is really strong, and the religion of Christ influences the progress and civilization in every nation very much.

"Since it is so, why I am not baptized then, I think you will ask me. That I am not christened is not because I do not wish, but I do not really believe God who is in the heaven; and that I do not believe God is not because I do not wish to believe, but I cannot.

"I was a scholar of Confucianism when I was yong, and I did not hear once that the people talked about God; the only thing I heard was the heaven which the former sages often happened to say, but now I do not believe it also. So there is no result of thinking God in my mind. Now I am more than twenty years of age, and I am afraid I can hardly believe him. I know well what the christians are brave and strong because they repent God, and I am sure what believe God is very happy.

"But though I am keenly wishing to believe, and have tried hard, my spirit does not allow me, and my strength can not force my soul to repent.

"I hope any religious teacher will preach for me the real course of truth, and cause my spirit to find God, and I will thank him. Some of my friends

who are religiaus always prove for me that God is really in the heaven sometimes with science and sometimes with philosophy, but they can not get me to understand clearly."

*

The Girls' Schools at Fenchow

At a late meeting of the Fenchow station, Mrs. Watts O. Pye reported the flourishing condition of the five outstation schools for girls. The attendance at the largest is twenty, at the smallest twelve, in all seventy-six.

One school is held in a temple, one in the ancestral court of a prominent family; one meets in a private home; one gathers in an "upper chamber" (a rented room), and one is on church property. The place, however, is immaterial; the important thing is that in each of these villages a group of girls is having the daily influence of a teacher trained in Christian schools. One of these teachers, herself the graduate of a Christian school in Shantung, is the wife of a Shantung University graduate, who is in charge of an outstation grammar school.

All the schools were started after the most urgent petitions from the people of the villages, who, in one way or another, managed to find a place and equipment so that the school could be started. At one place the village elders decided to impose a certain tax among the villagers. This was strenuously opposed by certain village roughs, who raised considerable disturbance and damaged some property. They were brought before the magistrate, who supported the elders and ordered them to remain peaceful and pay the tax. The school in that place is most flourishing of all!

*

Evangelism in Tungchow

Rev. Murray S. Frame sends the following brief but inspiring story of

A WELL-TRAVELED ROAD BETWEEN VILLAGES IN SHANSI PROVINCE

what has been going on in the old city which was once the port of Peking. He says:—

"Thanks to a gift from a generous friend in New England, we were able at the end of the school year to invite to our Tungchow field three additional evangelists, graduates of college and seminary. A fourth has promised to help us next year and is already at work for the summer in Cowmarket, where he is to be permanently. We now have, all told, ten evangelists, of whom two are in the Tungchow Street Chapel, one in the Tungchow Hospital, and one each in Cowmarket, Yung Lo's Inn, Yenfield, Westmarket, Fragrant River, Canalmouth, and Precious Island. These preachers are to hold a conference upon evangelistic work, with twenty preachers from the Peking field, from September 6 to 14, in Peking.

"The aldermen of Tungchow, in appreciation of the worth to the community of such lectures as have been given on Thursday nights in our street chapel for the past three years, have erected a hall far more commodious than the chapel, and have placed it at our service for lectures or special evangelistic meetings. They hope to increase the scope and frequency of the lectures, and have invited the younger of the chapel preachers to serve as a member of the Board of Directors of the new hall.

"There is also a movement on foot in the city to buy and present to us a small piece of land immediately behind our cramped chapel premises; while only yesterday I was talking with one of our church members who is eager to help in the erection of new and sorely needed buildings.

"Local contributions toward a school in the city come in slowly. A sum of $150 (gold) has been paid in to the bank in cash on that account; and a considerable number of annual subscriptions have been promised by leading men of the city, including the district official. One of the most interesting of such gifts is the annual income from the rent of fifty acres of land, set aside for this purpose by a Buddhist temple.

"The hospital, too, begins to see light ahead. An anonymous giver has bestowed $500, while a 'friend of the American Board' offers $1,500, provided a further sum of $1,500 can be raised, of which at least $1,000 must be from Chinese givers.

"The school we wanted to start at Precious Island has not yet materialized. But four keen young fellows, three of whom are contributing their services, have organized and are conducting a most interesting summer school there this year.

"In accordance with the decree of the Provincial Association, I am to have oversight of the evangelistic work in the Peking field, as well as in Tungchow, in the year 1916–17. I made a hasty tour of eight of the twenty places in which the Peking station has churches immediately after college closed, on June 22; and thereafter attended the Student Conference, held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, in a Buddhist temple in the western hills."

THE PORTFOLIO

American Board Men in Armenian Relief Work—an Appreciation

In exactly two months the committee, with perfect success and complete peace of conscience, finished the work they had undertaken in Van. During these two months, while working together with them, we were able to understand the ability, the speed, and the thoroughness the Western man puts into his work. But the endurance they exhibited during these two months, unwearied amidst the noise and tumult raised by hundreds of refugees, is above all praise. We have not words strong enough to describe Dr. F. W.

Macallum, who knows and loves the Armenians so well. One must see him at work to realize fully what a faultless and indefatigable worker he is.

During the whole course of the time, standing up with the notebook in which the names of the refugees were written in his hand, he directed all parts of the work. But Mr. George F. Gracey, that noble fellow-citizen of James Bryce, entertains the same love, the same sincerity towards the suffering Armenians as his great fellow-countryman. He put forth every possible effort to relieve their pain; he even wept at the sight of their misery. I cannot forget the following incident:—

From the Akhta District fifty to sixty men were being taken away to work on the Sari Kamish line. The sight was almost like that of a procession of men condemned to death. Women were raising a great tumult of noise and weeping after the men, and all our efforts to quiet them were in vain. A woman from Moush was weeping with a loud voice, and amidst her sobs was saying, "Of seven men among ten women only one was left, and now they are taking him away from us; how can I keep from weeping?" And I saw Mr. Gracey wiping his tear-filled eyes, and all that night he could not sleep.

In conclusion we add the following: We desire always to have with us these noble, large-hearted Americans, not in their present capacity as distributors of relief, when painful features are not lacking in our life, but we hope they will soon be in a position to resume their former work of guiding us to Western culture, of which we have such great need; and I trust the Armenian people will render to these kind benefactors the honor of which they are worthy.

Nishan Hagopian. Translated from the Armenian daily paper, "Mshag," Tiflis, Russia.

THE BOOKSHELF

Leavening the Levant. By Joseph K. Greene, D.D. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. Pp. 353. Price, $1.50 net.

Probably no one but Dr. Greene could have written a book showing such an intimate knowledge of Turkey and of the forces which have been at work upon its leavening. Not only has he lived for fifty-one years in that country, but he has been a friend and an influence in the lives of leaders of the various races; he speaks the vernacular; he has seen the awakening of new ambitions and of the desire for knowledge—the working of the leaven—and he has lived through and seen at first hand a number of the crises in Turkey's history.

Many who take up the book will read the last chapter first, for that is called "Reminiscences." If they do read this section first, they will wonder at the modesty which made Dr. Greene declare, when asked to write a book on missions in Turkey, that he had no special fitness for such a work! His fitness is abundantly proved on every page and his vivid personality is strongly in evidence.

Dr. Greene has given first a general survey of Turkey, which is a marvel of condensation in its description of the country and of the Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Bulgarians, Albanians, Syrians, Egyptians, and Arabs who live in it. Then he comes straight to the question of the extent of the Armenian catastrophe and to the problem of the Armenians and the Young Turks. When Dr. Greene went back to Turkey from furlough, during the massacres of 1895, every one was asking, "Why do the Turks rob and kill the Armenians?" The answer is still to seek; but Dr. Greene throws most illuminating light on the matter. His chapter on this subject—in fact, his whole book—ought to be on the desk of every news editor who has to interpret as best he may statements growing out of ignorance or half knowledge

which are sent to the press by correspondents and reporters nowadays.

The section dealing with the American missions in Turkey is also of vital interest, touching as it does upon the pioneers like Cyrus Hamlin, Elias Riggs, H. G. O. Dwight, and others; upon the treasurer of the Turkey missions, through whose hands millions and millions of dollars have passed, and whose career is a romance in itself; upon the literary and medical work which the ninety-five years of the missions' work has developed; and upon the wonderful story of the colleges, seminaries, and high schools which the Americans have established.

A number of maps and photographs which have an historic as well as present-day interest are generously interspersed through the pages.

We have not room even to allude to the sketches or characterizations of missionaries and friends of Dr. Greene during his half century in Turkey, or to tell any of his witty or moving anecdotes, but we hope every one who sees this notice will buy and read a copy of the book. Then we know it will be recommended to all the readers' friends, and not only will their knowledge be increased, but Dr. Greene will be able to increase the fund for Armenian relief, to which all the profits arising from the sale of the book are given.

THE CHRONICLE

Arrivals in this Country

September 12. In San Francisco, Cal., Mrs. Dwight W. Learned and Mrs. William L Curtis, of Kyoto, Japan.

September 30. In New York, N. Y., Miss Delpha Davis, W. B. M. I., of Monastir. Bulgaria.

October 10. In New York, N. Y., Rev. Robert G. Moffatt, M.D., of Chisamba, West Central Africa.

Arrivals on the Field

August —. In Bombay and Ahmednagar, Rev. and Mrs. William Hazen, Rev. and Mrs. Arthur A. McBride, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Burr, Miss Mary B. Harding, and Miss Clara H. Bruce, all of the Marathi Mission.

August 19. In Tiflis, Russia, Rev. George C. Raynolds, M.D., D.D., Rev. and Mrs. Ernest A. Yarrow, and Rev. and Mrs. Harrison Maynard, all of the Eastern Turkey Mission.

Deaths

August 5. In Salonica, Greece, David, infant son of Rev. and Mrs. J. Riggs Brewster, of the Balkan Mission.

October 3. In Hartford, Conn., Rev. John P. Jones, D D., formerly of Madura, India. (See article in earlier pages.)

DONATIONS RECEIVED IN SEPTEMBER

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Maine

Bangor, All Souls Cong. ch., 150, and Hammond-st. Cong. ch., 75, both toward support of missionary,	225 00	
Bethel, Cong. ch.	7 00	
Camden, Cong. ch., from legacy of Mrs. D. W. Arey,	10 00	
Gorham, Cong. ch.	31 00	
Kennebunkport, South Cong. ch., for Ceylon, 55; 1st Cong. ch., for Ceylon, 7,	62 00	
Lovell, Cong. ch.	14 00	
Portland, State-st. Cong. ch., for work of Rev. R. A. Hume, 243.25; W. L. Blake, 25,	268 25	
———, Friend,	100 00	—— 717 25

New Hampshire

Alstead, 1st Cong. ch.	8 05	
Amherst, Cong. ch.	23 37	
Bath, Cong. ch.	8 81	
Chichester, Cong. ch.	18 00	
Concord, Leslie P. Hinds,	5 00	
East Barrington, Cong. ch., of which 16 from Ladies' Miss. Soc.	25 00	
Goshen, Cong. ch.	4 00	
Keene, Court-st. Cong. ch., 106; 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. J. K. Lyman, 70,	176 00	
North Hampton, Cong. ch.	8 20	
Orford, West Cong. ch.	12 00	—— 288 43
Legacies. — Nashua, Mary A. B. Moore, add'l,		18 00
		306 43

Vermont

Bellows Falls, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. E. H. Ballou, 55 38
Bennington, 2d Cong. ch. 38 17
Chelsea, Cong. ch., toward support Dr. C. W. Young, 18 43
Georgia, Cong. ch. 5 00
Guilford, Cong. ch. 6 00
Jeffersonville, Cong. ch. 3 82
Ludlow, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. Earl H. Ballou, of which 14.25 from Ladies, 20 04
Montpelier, Bethany Cong. ch., Effie Carr, 10 00
North Pomfret, Cong. ch., Stephen Hewitt, 5 00
North Pownal, Cong. ch. 6 21
Norwich, Cong. ch. 12 00
Proctor, B. F. Taylor, 3 00
Putney, Cong. ch. 5 00
Shoreham, 1st Cong. ch. 25 00
Thetford, North Cong. ch., toward support Dr. C. W. Young, 25 42
West Newbury, Cong. ch., Rev. James Richmond, 6 00
Woodstock, Cong. ch. 43 63—— 288 10

Massachusetts

Acton, South Cong. ch. 15 00
Amherst, 2d Cong. ch. 25 00
Attleboro Falls, Central Cong. ch. 42 04
Boston, Pilgrim Cong. ch. (Dorchester), 180; Phillips Cong. ch. (South Boston), 50; Baker Cong. ch. (East Boston), 6.60; H. M. B., 40, 276 60
Braintree, South Cong. ch. 8 00
Brockton, Porter Cong. ch. 40 40
Cambridge, Pilgrim Cong. ch. 43 43
Chicopee, 1st Cong. ch. and Sab. sch. 40 00
Cohasset, 2d Cong. ch. 10 00
Enfield, Cong. ch. 30 00
Fall River, Central Cong. ch., 220; Pilgrim Cong. ch., 3.30; Eunice A. Lyman, 8, 231 30
Fitchburg, Rollstone Cong. ch. 66 86
Franklin, Cong. ch., Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cobb, 25 00
Granby, 1st ch. of Christ, 21 95
Greenfield, 2d Cong. ch., toward support Rev. A. F. Christofersen, 125 00
Hadley, 1st Cong. ch. 10 32
Haverhill, Center Cong. ch., 47.85; Riverside Memorial Cong. ch., 10, 57 85
Hingham Center, J. Wilmon Brewer, for Battalagundu, 4 00
Hinsdale, 1st Cong. ch. 19 67
Holyoke, 1st Cong. ch. 141 91
Huntington, 1st Cong. ch. 4 50
Lincoln, Cong. ch. 120 00
Manchester, Cong. ch. 7 50
Marblehead, 1st Cong. ch. 74 85
Montague, Cong. ch., Rev. C. L. Tomblen, for Africa, 25 00
Newburyport, Belleville Cong. ch., 40.96; Central Cong. ch., 21, 61 96
Newton, Eliot Cong. ch., 210; John A. Gilman, 5, 215 00
North Carver, Cong. ch. 10 00
Pepperell, Cong. ch., William W. Dole, 10 00
Richmond, Rev. William M. Crane, toward support Rev. E. L. Nolting, 83 33
Sheffield, Cong. ch. 33 38
Springfield, 1st ch. of Christ, 110 27
Taunton, Winslow Cong. ch., 40; Union Cong. ch., 13.45, 53 45
Upton, 1st Cong. ch. 12 28
Wakefield, 1st Cong. ch. 36 01
Walpole, Cong. ch. 100 00
Webster, 1st Cong. ch. 53 75
West Medway, 2d Cong. ch. 11 20
Woburn, North Cong. ch. 24 86
Worcester, Lake View Cong. ch., 38; Misses E. E. and M. R. Goddard, 3; Friend, 25, 66 00
———, E. M., toward support Rev. Emery J. Woodall, 200 00— 2,547 67
Legacies.—Boston, Betsey R. Lang, by Frank H. Wiggin, Trustee, add'l, 16; Andrew Cushing, add'l, 9.77, 25 77
Worcester, Harriet Wheeler Damon, add'l, 16 08—— 41 85

2,589 52

Rhode Island

Pawtucket, Park Place Cong. ch. 250 00
Providence, Free Evan. Cong. ch. 13 86
River Point, Cong. ch. 30 00
Tiverton, Cong. ch. 5 25—— 299 11

Young People's Societies

New Hampshire.—East Barrington, Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Wilton, 2d Y. P. S. C. E., for Shaowu, 10, 15 00
Vermont.—East Barnet, Y. P. S. C. E., for schools in India, 21; Ludlow, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., toward support Rev. Earl H. Ballou, 3.64, 24 64
Massachusetts.—Framingham, Plymouth Y. P. S. C. E., for work in Armenia, 10; Haverhill, West Y. P. S. C. E., 3.42; Walpole, Jun. Y. P. S. C. E., 2.50, 15 92

55 56

Sunday Schools

Maine.—East Baldwin, 1st Cong. Sab. sch. 1 15
New Hampshire.—Keene, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., toward support Rev. J. K. Lyman, 15 00
Vermont.—Ludlow, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., toward support Rev. Earl H. Ballou, 10 00

26 15

MIDDLE DISTRICT

Connecticut

Centerbrook, Cong. ch. 10 00
Cornwall, 2d Cong. ch., for Tehchow, 10 00
East Granby, Cong. ch. 2 00
East Hartland, Cong. ch. 5 00
East Woodstock, Cong. ch. 2 30
Farmington, 1st Cong. ch., George G. Williams, 500; Mrs. George G. Williams, in loving memory of M. C. H., 250, 750 00
Foxon, Cong. ch. 8 00
Georgetown, Swed. Cong. ch. 2 00
Goshen (Lebanon), Cong. ch. 33 75
Greenwich, Stanwich Cong. ch. 9 35
Hartford, 2d ch. of Christ, 234; John Spencer Camp, 10, 244 00
Meriden, 1st Cong. ch., Friend, 25; Center Cong. ch., Julius W. Yale, for China, 10, 35 00
Middletown, 1st Cong. ch. 19 90
New Canaan, Cong. ch. 39 26
New Haven, Henry W. Farnam, 50 00
Niantic, 1st Cong. ch. 22 00
Norwich, 2d Cong. ch. 20 55
Poquonock, Cong. ch. 10 00
Putnam, 2d Cong. ch., toward support Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 45 17
South Canaan, Cong. ch. 20 00
Southington, 1st Cong. ch. 70 48
Tolland, Cong. ch. 45 00
Union, Cong. ch. 4 00
Warren, F. E. Delzell, 10 00
Washington, 1st Cong. ch., of which 20 for Japan, 131 25
Westchester, Cong. ch. 4 10
Westminster, Cong. ch. 5 60
Winchester, Cong. ch. 23 00
Windsor, Cong. ch. 22 88
Winsted, 2d Cong. ch. 33 98
Woodstock, 1st Cong. ch. 18 55— 1,707 12

New York

Blooming Grove, Cong. ch.	40 71	
Brooklyn, ch. of the Evangel, 71.90; Lewis-av. Cong. ch., 55,	126 90	
Churchville, Union Cong. ch.	24 38	
Gaines, Cong. ch.	12 42	
Lake View, Cong. ch.	12 00	
Little Valley, Cong. ch.	5 00	
New York, Mrs. E. S. Porter, 10; H., for Shaowu, 30,	40 00	
Pine Island, Ger. Cong. ch.	20 00	
Syracuse, Geddes Cong. ch., 60; Mrs. D. P. Rhoades, 10,	70 00	
Walton, 1st Cong. ch.	74 63	
Watertown, Emmanuel Cong. ch.	21 18	
Watervliet, William H. Dabney,	25 00	
West Bloomfield, Cong. ch.	37 08	509 30
Legacies. — Brooklyn, Charles A. Hull, add'l,		47 50
		556 80

New Jersey

Nutley, St. Paul's Cong. ch.		30 00

Pennsylvania

Carbondale, Cong. ch.	4 50	
Centerville, Cong. ch., Woman's Miss. Union,	20 00	
Edwardsville, Bethesda Cong. ch.	51 00	
West Spring Creek, Cong. ch.	3 40	
Wilkes-Barre, Buttonwood Cong. ch.	1 00	79 90

Ohio

Akron, West Cong. ch.	38 75	
Amherst, 2d Cong. ch.	7 50	
Andover, Cong. ch.	12 00	
Berea, Cong. ch.	3 50	
Chardon, Cong. ch.	10 00	
Cincinnati, Walnut Hills Cong. ch.	22 26	
Claridon, Cong. ch.	6 32	
Clarksfield, Cong. ch.	2 00	
Cleveland, Emmanuel Cong. ch., 15; C. F. Meyer, toward support Rev. A. B. DeHaan, 5,	20 00	
Columbus, Eastwood Cong. ch., 21; South Cong. ch., 8.50,	29 50	
Ironton, 1st Cong. ch.	4 80	
Lima, Cong. ch.	6 00	
Lock, Cong. ch.	8 00	
North Ridgeville, Cong. ch.	3 20	
Oberlin, 1st Cong. ch., of which 25 from Friend, in memory of H. C. H.	107 90	
Richmond, Cong. ch., Woman's Miss. Soc.	2 00	
Saybrook, Cong. ch.	10 00	
Springfield, Lagonda-av. Cong. ch., 10; 1st Cong. ch., Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Petticrew, for Pangchwang, 7.50,	17 50	
Toledo, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Mrs. M. M. Webster, 121.50; Washington-st. Cong. ch., 52.84,	174 34	
Troy, Cong. ch.	5 00	
Twinsburg, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. H. A. Stick,	13 50	504 07

District of Columbia

Washington, Ingram Memorial Cong. ch.		16 37

North Carolina

———, Miss. Rally and Bible Conference,		90 14

Georgia

Savannah, 1st Cong. ch.		5 00

Young People's Societies

Connecticut.—Poquonock, Y. P. S. C. E.		10 00
District of Columbia. — Washington, Ingram Memorial Y. P. S. C. E.		22 00
Florida.—West Palm Beach, Y. P. S. C. E.		1 00
		33 00

Sunday Schools

Connecticut.—Newington, Cong. Sab. sch., toward support Rev. J. C. Holmes,		60 07
New York.—South Bangor, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 1; Syracuse, Plymouth Cong. Sab. sch., 5,		6 00
Ohio.—Twinsburg, Cong. Sab. sch.		5 10
		71 17

INTERIOR DISTRICT

Alabama

Shelby, J. H. McCarroll,		2 00

Texas

Dallas, Central Cong. ch.		45 31

Indiana

Fort Wayne, Plymouth Cong. ch.	33 00	
Indianapolis, Brightwood Cong. ch., 5; 1st Cong. ch., 3.69,	8 69	41 69

Illinois

Avon, Cong. ch.	8 00	
Chicago, 1st Cong. ch., 30.80; Warren-av. Cong. ch., 22.02; Pilgrim Mayflower Cong. ch., 3; David Fales, 217.84,	273 66	
Lyonsville, Cong. ch.	10 75	
Morris, Mrs. Dana Sherrill,	20 00	
Paxton, Cong. ch.	12 69	
Rantoul, Cong. ch.	5 00	
River Falls, 1st Cong. ch.	19 00	
Sheffield, Cong. ch.	30 22	
Wilmette, 1st Cong. ch.	69 88	449 20

Michigan

Custer, Cong. ch.	1 23	
Detroit, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. J. H. Dickson,	250 00	
East Lansing, Cong. ch.	3 05	
South Haven, Cong. ch.	13 30	267 58

Wisconsin

Baraboo, Cong. ch.	10 00	
Fort Atkinson, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. R. S. Rose,	20 00	
Hartford, Cong. ch.	150 00	
Kruger, Cong. ch.	2 00	
La Crosse, 1st Cong. ch.	75 00	
Racine, 1st Cong. ch.	23 73	
Randolph, 1st Cong. ch.	75	
Suarta, 1st Cong. ch.	19 00	
Waupun, Cong. ch., of which 5 from Rev. Lewis A. Stark and 2.50 from Mrs. A. C. Hillyer,	55 00	355 48

Minnesota

Fairmont, Cong. ch.	3 80	
Grand Meadow, Cong. ch.	1 00	
Hawley, Cong. ch.	6 00	
Lake City, Swed. Cong. ch.	1 75	
Maple Leaf, Cong. ch.	1 25	
Marietta, Cong. ch.	2 00	
Marshall, Cong. ch.	6 70	
Minneapolis, Plymouth Cong. ch., toward support Rev. A. H. Clark, 117.40; Pilgrim Cong. ch., 8.59; St. Louis Park Cong. ch., 4.27,	130 26	
New York Mills, Cong. ch.	2 40	
Northfield, Mrs. Hattie Benton Clark,	10 00	
Pelican Rapids, Cong. ch.	2 00	167 16

Iowa

Alden, Cong. ch.	20 00	
Berwick, Cong. ch.	9 24	

Cedar Rapids, 1st Cong. ch., of which 20 from E. A. Runkle, for work among Armenians, 36 50
Chester, Cong. ch. 7 80
Des Moines, Greenwood Cong. ch. 10 44
Elkader, Cong. ch. 3 93
Fort Dodge, Cong. ch. 26 74
Grandview, Cong. ch., Hy. Lieberknecht, 15 00
Kingsley, Cong. ch. 55 00
Maquoketa, Cong. ch. 21 88
Mason City, Cong. ch. 22 00
Newburg, Cong. ch. 5 50
Perry, Cong. ch. 11 00
Rockford, Cong. ch. 6 00
Sioux City, Mayflower Cong. ch. 5 14
Union, 1st Cong. ch., Cora E. Chapin, 1 00—— 257 17

Missouri

Kidder, Cong. ch. 8 00
Lebanon, 1st Cong. ch. 15 00
Sedalia, 1st Cong. ch. 2 05—— 25 05

North Dakota

Dickinson, 1st Cong. ch. 15 00
Karnak, Ludbury Ladies' Aid, 6 00
Tappen, Mrs. W. D. Edgar, 2 00—— 23 00

Nebraska

Ainsworth, Cong. ch. 45 00
Bertrand, 1st Cong. ch. 6 00
Fremont, Mrs. Frances Colson, 5 00
Grand Island, Pilgrim Ger. Cong. ch. 10 00
Hastings, Cong. ch. 15 00
Lincoln, Mrs. Luella P. Hartley, 5 00
Neligh, Cong. ch. 12 00
Olive Branch, Cong. ch. 15 00
Omaha, 1st Cong. ch., of which 10 from Mrs. Palmer Findley, 72 11
Princeton, Cong. ch. 30 00
Purdum, Cong. ch. 2 50
Taylor, 1st Cong. ch. 13 50
Weeping Water, 1st Cong. ch. 25 00—— 256 11

Kansas

Leavenworth, 1st Cong. ch. 15 00

Colorado

Bethune, Hope Ger. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. H. Maas, 30 00
Creede, Cong. ch. 5 00
Denver, Ohio-av. Cong. ch., of which 41.67 toward support Rev. R. W. McClure, 78.67; Plymouth Cong. ch., 50; Washington Park Cong. ch., Woman's Assn., 2.25, 130 92
La Fayette, 1st Cong. ch. 35 00
Maybell, Cong. ch. 2 25
Rocky Ford, Ger. Cong. ch. 10 00—— 213 17

Young People's Societies

Michigan.—Grand Rapids, 2d Y. P. S. C. E., for Mt. Silinda, 4.50; ———, Benzie County C. E. Union, for Arupukottai, 7.40, 11 90
Wisconsin.—Randolph, 1st Y. P. S. C. E. 2 50
Minnesota.—Aldrich, Y. P. S. C. E. 1 00
Missouri.—St. Louis, Olive Branch Y. P. S. C. E. 5 00
Nebraska.—Avoca, Girls' Miss. Soc. of Cong. ch. 5 00
25 40

Sunday Schools

Illinois.—Champaign, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 25; Chicago, Pilgrim Mayflower Cong. Sab. sch., 2, 27 00
Iowa.—Charles City, Cong. Sab. sch., Home Dept., 22; Monticello, Cong. Sab. sch., 10, 32 00
Missouri.—De Soto, Cong. Sab. sch., for work among Armenians, 15 00
Kansas.—Dellvale, Pleasant Plain Sab. sch. 5 00
Colorado.—Denver, Plymouth Cong. Sab. sch. 15 00
94 00

PACIFIC DISTRICT

Utah

Salt Lake City, Phillips Cong. ch., L. H. Page, for native worker, Madura, 10 00
Vernal, Kingsbury Cong. ch. 8 85—— 18 85

Idaho

Kellogg, Plymouth Cong. ch. 40 00

Washington

Odessa, Pilgrim Ger. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. H. Maas, 30 00
Quincy, Ger. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. H. Maas, 25 00
Vancouver, Mrs. S. A. Arnold, 5 00—— 60 00

Oregon

Cedar Mills, Ger. Cong. ch. 21 00
Forest Grove, Cong. ch. 8 90
La Grande, H. L. Underwood, 5 00
Portland, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. E. D. Kellogg, 250; 2d Ger. Cong. ch., 20, 270 00
The Dalles, Cong. ch. 10 00—— 314 90

California

Berkeley, 1st Cong. ch., L. J. and Miss L. G. Barker, toward support Rev. F. F. Goodsell, 50 00

Young People's Societies

California.—Los Angeles, Vernon Y. P. S. C. E. 2 00

MISCELLANEOUS

Mindanao Medical Work

New York.—New York, Mindanao Medical Miss. Assn., 475; Tarrytown, Mrs. Elbert B. Monroe, 100, 575 00
Ohio.—Marietta, W. W. Mills, 100 00
675 00

FROM WOMAN'S BOARDS

From *Woman's Board of Missions*
Miss Sarah Louise Day, Boston, Treasurer

For building, girls' school, Uduvil, 1,500 00
For expenses of Union Christian College for Women, Madras, 500 00
For dormitory and industrial buildings, Inanda, 5,000 00
For enlargement of Henry Woods Bungalow, Capron Hall, Madura, 1,000 00—— 8,000 00

From *Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior*
Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut, Chicago, Illinois, Treasurer 1,500 00

For girls' boarding school, West Central Africa, 1,500 00
For Kate Ford Whitman Hospital, Fenchofu, 850 00—— 3,850 00

From *Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific*
Mrs. W. W. Ferrier, Berkeley, California, Treasurer

For Lintsingchow Hospital, care Dr. S. B. Tallmon, 1,000 00
12,850 00

Additional Donations for Special Objects

Maine.—Portland, State-st. Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. R. A. Hume, 131.75; York Beach, Friends, for work, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 15, 146 75

New Hampshire. — Meriden, Students of Kimball Union Academy, for scholarship, care Miss Isabelle Phelps, 22 77

Vermont. — West Newbury, Mrs. James Richmond, for work, care Rev. J. F. Edwards, 5 00

Massachusetts.— Auburndale, T. B. Scott, for Centenary Fund, care Rev. J. H. Dickson, 5; Boston, Mrs. Elbridge Torrey, of which 200 for hospital, care Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Kinnear, and 200 for the Judson Smith memorial wing in hospital, care Dr. W. A. Hemingway, 400; do., Lena M. Fiske, for Foochow Missionary Hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 1; Lexington, Mrs. Willard O. Armes, for use of Rev. Arthur W. Stanford, 10; Lincoln, Phillips Bradley, for support of teacher in village school, care Rev. Edward Fairbank, 15; Lowell, Solomon Robitschik, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 2; Malden, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for use of Harold B. Belcher, 5; do., Arthur T. Tufts, for the North China American School, care Rev. H. S. Galt, 2; Northampton, I. F. Wood, for Centenary Fund, care Rev. J. H. Dickson, 15; Pittsfield, Friend, of which 156 for scholarship, care Rev. J. J. Banninga, 117 for scholarship, care Rev. William M. Zumbro, and 75 for scholarship, care Rev. J. X. Miller, 348; South Hadley, H. C. York, for Centenary Fund, care Rev. J. H. Dickson, 5, 808 00

Connecticut.—New Britain, 1st ch. of Christ, Young People's Soc., for work, care Mrs. George B. Cowles, 75; New London, 1st Cong. ch., Member, for native worker, care Rev. P. L. Corbin, 20; do., Mrs. J. N. Harris, through Inez L. Abbott, toward deficit of girls' boarding school, care Rev. L. F. Ostrander, 200; Norwich Town, Rev. Edw. H. Smith, for pupils, care Dr. H. T. Whitney, 25; Old Lyme, Cong. Sab. sch., for work, care Dr. G. C. Raynolds, 25, 345 00

New York.—New York, Miss C. M. Clark, through Inez L. Abbott, for work, care Mrs. L. F. Ostrander, 2; White Plains, Friends, through Mrs. Emma R. Hubbard, for pupil, care Mrs. H. W. Hubbard, 10, 12 00

New Jersey.—Keansburg, Mrs. F. R. Hill, for work, care Rev. H. K. Wingate, 10 00

Pennsylvania. — Allentown, Robert R. Fritsch, for pupil, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 2; Edwardsville, Welsh Cong. ch., for Theological Seminary, care Rev. J. J. Banninga, 100; Lower Skippack, Mennonite ch., for work, care Miss F. K. Heebner, 26.58; Philadelphia, H. K. Heebner, for use of do., 10, 138 58

Ohio. — Oberlin, Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Assn., for schools in Shansi, 1,200; do., do., Florence M. Fitch, for repairs on building, 50; do., Rev. A. H. Currier, for Foochow Miss. Hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 5, 1,255 00

Texas.—Amarillo. W. W. Crutchfield, for Centenary Fund, care Rev. J. H. Dickson, 5 00

Illinois.—Chicago, Grace Cong. Sab. sch., for native helper, care Rev. A. H. Clark, 36; Elgin, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for student, care Rev. T. D. Christie, 15, 51 00

Michigan. — Calumet, Cong. Sab. sch., Mary E. Jennison's class, for pupil, care Rev. H. H. Riggs, 35; Detroit, 1st Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. J. H. Dickson, 100; do., Brewster Y. P. S. C. E., for pupil, care Rev. J. X. Miller, 25, 160 00

Minnesota.—Hasty, Mrs. R. T. Ferguson, for Foochow Miss. Hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 1 00

Iowa.—Osceola, Jennie M. Baird, in memory of her parents, of which 25 for bed in hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, and 25 for Porter Hospital, care Dr. F. F. Tucker, 50 00

North Dakota. — Ambrose, A. Miller, for pupil, care Rev. J. X. Miller, 25; Fargo, Rev. E. C. Ford, for village schools in Ceylon, 1; Grand Forks, O. A. Webster, for native worker, care Mrs. M. M. Webster, 15, 41 00

Nebraska.—McCook, Rev. Louis Hieb, for Centenary Fund, care Rev. J. H. Dickson, 5; Verdon, Jennie Robertson, for Foochow Miss. Hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 1, 6 00

Kansas. — Jetmore, Y. P. C. U. of the Presb. ch., for use of Miss Ella C. Hoxie, 7 00

Montana.—Sand Springs, Grace L. Brewer, for use of Miss Jessie R. Hoppin, 4 00

Washington. — Seattle, A. H. Marsh, for pupil, care Dr. C. W. Young, 10; Spokane, H. B. Ferris, for Rural Campaign Fund, care Rev. Edward P. Holton, 2. 12 00

Oregon. — Forest Grove, Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. C. L. Storrs, 15 00

California. — Claremont, Cong. Sab. sch., for Bible-woman, care Rev. R. A. Hume, 9; Ferndale, Minnie T. Moser, for pupil, care Miss Clara H. Bruce, 12; Fullerton, Amanda A. Donaldson, for use of Rev. J. H. Pettee, 5; Los Angeles, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., J. O. C. Class, for work, care Miss M. L. Graffam, 1; do., Inez L. Abbott, for pupils, care Rev. R. H. Markham, 14; do., Alma S. Brigham, through Inez L. Abbott, for work, care Mrs. L. F. Ostrander, 5; Sacramento, Sunday school of Swed. Mission, for evangelistic work, care Rev. Obed S. Johnson, 9.19; do., Friend, for pupil, care Miss Emily McCallum, 50; Upland, Charles E. Harwood, for Men's Hospital, care Dr. P. T. Watson, 2,500, 2,605 19

FROM WOMAN'S BOARDS

From *Woman's Board of Missions*
Miss Sarah Louise Day, Boston, Treasurer

For pupil, care Miss Sarah Stimpson,	10 00	
For work, care Miss Isabelle Phelps,	50 00	
For school, care Miss Abbie G. Chapin,	5 00	65 00

From *Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior*
Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut, Chicago, Illinois, Treasurer

For piano for Kobe College,	25 00	
For pupil, care Miss Grace A. Funk,	5 05	
For pupil, care Miss Martha J. Barrows,	1 00	
For school, care Mrs. L. S. Gates,	17 00	
For use of Miss Jessie E. Payne,	4 00	52 05

Income D. Willis James Foundation

For construction work of sundry higher educational institutions for the year beginning July 1, 1916,	12,440 00	
For Peking University,	1,000 00	
For tuition and traveling expenses, special students, Canton,	300 00	
For salary, president of Anatolia College,	500 00	14,240 00
		20,057 34
Donations received in September,		43,573 75
Legacies received in September,		107 35
		43,681 10

SURVEY OF THE FIELDS, 1915-1916

By JAMES L. BARTON, Foreign Secretary

INTRODUCTION

It is impossible within the limit of this survey to do more than to give glimpses at the widely extended and diversified work of the Board, carried on through the year under review in the midst of conditions strikingly abnormal and wholly unusual. As an indication of the irregularity of conditions, it is sufficient to report that since the last annual meeting of the Board the foreign department of the Board has received over two hundred letters and communications from the State Department at Washington. It is a pleasure to report that only the most marked courtesy and friendly coöperation have been experienced in all correspondence and personal interviews with the Department.

It is inevitable that Turkey and the Balkans should command an unequal proportion of this survey, since, during the year, these missions have absorbed more attention than all the other missions together. We, therefore, here report some of the outstanding events and conditions that mark this eventful year.

GENERAL CONDITIONS IN TURKEY

In the history of the American Board, no missionaries in any field have been called upon to pass through such a period of strain and privation as have the missionaries in Turkey and in the Balkans during the last two and a quarter years. In addition to their being surrounded by war conditions, with all of the uncertainty that arises from such conditions, many of them have been face to face with atrocities too horrible to describe. In a large number of instances the missionaries have been able to render great service in alleviating distress and in saving life. In cases, not a few, unquestionably the missionaries' lives have been in peril. We know that from the dread typhus large numbers of them have been in great peril; while some, like Dr. Shepard, of Aintab, Dr. Atkinson, of Harpoot, Dr. Thom, of Mardin, have succumbed to its ravages.

At the same time, it has been impossible to send supplies to any of the missionaries in these fields during this period. All avenues of approach for every form of supplies, even medical, have been cut off, and the missionaries have been forced to live upon what they could secure in the country at a time when the prices of all food stuffs were abnormally high and when many kinds of food that, in ordinary times, were obtainable could not be secured under any condition. They have eaten what was not thought edible in the past; have lived without sugar, coffee, and tea; have been unable to renew their clothing; have been cut off from all periodicals, and thus deprived of any definite, clear knowledge of what was going on in the world. And yet, in the midst of these conditions, not one word of complaint has come to the American Board, nor, so far as we know, to any of the relatives and friends in this country. One missionary, writing from Smyrna, did express a sense of sorrow and grief that bombs should be dropped from aëroplanes upon the helpless and innocent citizens of the city, but without any suggestion that the missionaries were there, subject to all the peril through which the people themselves were passing.

There has been constant expression of the sense of recognition that they were in the place to which the Lord had called them, and that they were there able to render their largest service as missionaries and ambassadors

of Jesus Christ. There are none who could not have come home at almost any time; none have been asked to remain; all have been given permission to withdraw whenever it seemed to them wise so to do; and yet more than half of the Turkey missionaries of the American Board are today in the field. Only four missionaries are at home from the Balkan Peninsula, and Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are now upon their way back to rejoin their mission, having been detained here against their will for months. Of the missionaries who have left Turkey, some have come at the request of the Board, that they might enter upon their furlough and have it completed when the period of reconstruction begins; some because sent out of the country by the Turkish government; and some on account of health conditions which necessitated a change of surroundings.

The American Board has reason to feel proud of its great body of missionaries who have remained under these untoward conditions at their posts, faithful, loyal servants of Jesus Christ, ministering to the suffering and the dying, and demonstrating by their lives and by their acts and by their devotion the true character of the gospel which they profess and which they teach.

WORK CONDITIONS

Correspondence with the missionaries has been largely cut off, except with Constantinople. Evidently the censors have decided not to allow many communications to go from the American Board to individual missionaries in the interior of the country and but very few to come out. Nevertheless, through Mr. Peet's correspondence from Constantinople and the kindness of those who have sent in copies of communications received from their friends in Turkey, the Board has kept pretty closely in touch with the missionaries throughout the country.

The principal line of work that has absorbed the attention of the missionaries at their various stations has been looking after refugees, caring for destitute children, and holding the work together. Occasionally surprising information comes of large audiences and crowded schools. The report from Smyrna, where President MacLachlan has just completed twenty-five years of service in the International College, shows that the college has had one of the most rewarding and encouraging years in its history. The attendance has been only a little more than half the regular number, since it was impossible for pupils from away to attend the college; and yet the progress made by the two hundred and more students, their readiness to listen to Christian teaching, the eagerness on the part of many non-Christians to study and understand Christian truth, have brought inspiration and cheer to all friends of the college and friends of the work in Turkey, and are but an earnest of what may be expected in the years to come.

The stations were all occupied up to May, when the local officials came down upon the Marsovan station and, with only slight warning, deported all the members of the station to Constantinople. At the same time the missionaries in Sivas, except Miss Graffam and Miss Fowle, were sent to Constantinople under guard. In the meantime the government took possession of all the buildings, including the missionary houses in Marsovan; of all the school buildings, everything except the missionary residences in Sivas; and of all the school buildings and hospital buildings in Talas, although the missionaries in Talas were not deported. After long endeavor at Constantinople, Mr. and Mrs. Getchell, Miss Willard and Miss Gage were allowed to return to Marsovan, where at last report they were living in their own houses, though the government still held possession of all the school and hospital buildings.

During the year there has been marked evidence of the disintegration of Islam as a centralized religion. The dissatisfaction in Turkey itself among

Mohammedans has been widespread. Probably less than one-quarter of the Moslems of Turkey are in sympathy with the acts of the administration in the treatment of its Christian subjects and in the attempt to precipitate a holy war. The failure of the call for a holy war has demonstrated the lack of unity in Mohammedanism, and the recent revolt of the Shereef of Mecca against the Sultan of Turkey and his claims to the caliphate, taken together with the capture of the holy places by the shereef and his party and the setting up of an independent government, both religious and political, have been a severe blow to the Turkish Mohammedans, who have counted upon their sultan as the successor to Mohammed. It is impossible at this writing to say whereunto this will lead, but it has certainly demonstrated the lack of unity and cohesion in the Mohammedan body and is a suggestion to us as a mission organization of what we may expect in the future by way of opening new doors of approach to the great Mohammedan world and especially to the Mohammedans in Turkey.

THE BALKAN MISSION

It is an interesting fact that at the present time the crucial point in the great European war is in the Balkan Peninsula, where the first gun was fired more than two years ago. At the present time, within the area of the Balkans, Serbians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Turks, Albanians, Roumanians, Italians, Germans, Austrians, English, French, and Russians are locked in deadly combat. The stations of the American Board are mostly within the boundary of Bulgaria, although the station at Monastir was in Serbia at the outbreak of the war. For some time it has been under the Bulgarian flag, but now may be passing back to Serbia or perhaps to the Allies, pending a final decision of the boundary. War conditions have necessarily affected the missionary work, nevertheless there has been a large increase in the number of pupils in the mission schools. On the entrance of Bulgaria into the war, all French and Greek schools were closed. Our schools have been filled to their capacity during the entire year, and have been little disturbed by the war apart from the entrance into military service of some of the Bulgarian teachers. The only missionary to come out of the Balkans since the beginning of the war is Miss Delpha Davis, who landed but a month ago in this country and is returning on account of ill health, after having been confined to her bed for several months. All the rest of the missionaries have remained on the ground, and Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, who were in this country at the outbreak of the war, have returned to Salonica, where Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, of the Western Turkey Mission, went a year ago. The Balkan Mission has called loudly for reënforcements during the year because of the new opportunities and needs with which it is face to face.

IN RUSSIA

The turn of events in Eastern Turkey has brought four of the American Board stations within the bounds of the Russian empire—Van, Erzroom, Trebizond, and Bitlis. When these stations, with the exception of the last named, were taken by the Russian forces, Americans were on the ground. They received the most kindly and sympathetic treatment from the Russian officials, and were able in every instance to render valuable service in bringing the officials into sympathetic relations with the populations and in allaying the fear of the Mohammedans that the Russians would maltreat them. Relief funds were put into the hands of the missionaries to provide for the Armenian sufferers, and in the case of Van, after the Russian occupation had been thoroughly reëstablished, the Armenian refugees who had fled north and east began to return; and the missionaries, Dr. Macallum, Mr. Gracey,

and Dr. Smith, who were there upon the ground distributing relief, were able to aid most effectively in reëstablishing them in their desolate homes and in providing them with food and seed to sow and implements and cattle with which to till the soil.

Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton remained in Erzroom some two months after the Russians' occupation, when they came home with their children. Mr. Stapleton plans to return this fall and spend the winter there. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have remained in Trebizond. Dr. Raynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow, and Mr. and Mrs. Maynard are back at Tiflis, planning to return to their stations of Van and Bitlis at the earliest opportunity.

One of the most encouraging features has been the cordiality, friendship, and coöperation of the Russian officials, both military and civil. To aid the Armenians in reëstablishing their homes, considerable sums of money have been put into the hands of the missionaries by the Russian officials. Mr. Goodsell also is in Russia under the national Young Men's Christian Association, looking after Turkish prisoners. After Mr. Stapleton returns, the American Board will have eleven missionaries in Russia. This number may soon be increased. With the missionaries on the ground and at their own stations that have been occupied by the American Board for from forty to seventy-five years, an attempt to expel them would constitute a diplomatic question which would need to be settled between Petrograd and Washington. We have no intimation that such questions will be raised, and the American Board is moving forward in faith that its work in that country will not be disturbed.

CASES OF STRIKING HEROISM

There are many, many heroes in Turkey; in fact the whole country has seen repeated incidents of marvelous heroism on the part of the missionaries and the Armenian, Greek, and Syrian Christians. These people themselves would be the last to recognize that they have done anything heroic. Their claim has been that they simply did their duty in the midst of excruciating circumstances. We will illustrate by pointing out a few cases. Take the instance of Miss Graffam, who secured permission from the Turkish officials at Sivas to go with the deported women and girls of that station as they were sent on their way across Turkey, down toward Northern Syria and Arabia. She went with this large group of refugees, shared with them their sorrows, privations and perils, and was instrumental in alleviating much of their suffering until at Malatia, after many days' journey, she was sent back by Turkish authorities to her home in Sivas. The story of her experience reads like a romance, full of peril and heroism.

Another case is that of Miss Willard and Miss Gage, who went with their girls also sent into banishment, following them as far as Sivas; and there, after a long delay and much pleading, they secured permission from the governor to take them back to Marsovan, where they were kept under the guardianship of the missionaries for many months, until the government in May finally deported the entire mission station to Constantinople. Miss Willard and Miss Gage were not willing to leave these girls alone, and after long waiting and much effort in Constantinople, seconded by the American embassy, they, with Mr. and Mrs. Getchell, were allowed to return to Marsovan, where these four are today, looking after the interests of the girls' school and doing what they can to alleviate the suffering of that stricken city.

When this report was written, a year ago, word had just come that Miss McLaren, who had been taken with the Turkish army from Van, and Miss Shane, the junior missionary of the station at Bitlis, were safe at Bitlis. It was a long time before any direct communication could be obtained from them, while rumors were constantly

afloat, coming to the American Board Rooms both through Russia and by way of Turkey, that they had suffered martyrdom in Bitlis. Strenuous effort was made on the part of the family of Miss Shane and also on the part of the American Board to secure some definite word reporting their safety, there having been some doubt as to the message which had come by cable. This was finally secured by Ambassador Morgenthau. Through the efforts of the brother of Miss Shane and the ambassador at Constantinople, backed up by the State Department at Washington, a representative of the United States consulate at Harpoot was sent to Bitlis, with instructions to bring the two missionaries, Miss McLaren and Miss Shane, out to Harpoot. This was done; but after arriving at Harpoot, Miss Shane, in writing to her sister, used the following language:—

"I suppose I ought to feel gratified for the effort which brother George put forth to have the ambassador send me to America, but I find it is rather difficult to feel so. I was remaining where I was voluntarily and could have left at any time. The ambassador was glad enough for some excuse to act, and the consul is quite content now that we are here at Harpoot; but no one but myself or Miss McLaren was in a position to understand the situation, and I would have preferred to have been left free to make my own decision. . . . We were well treated in Bitlis, and as far as I can see there was not sufficient reason for our leaving. Miss McLaren said that missionaries were expected by the Board to obey ambassador's orders, so I thought there was nothing else to do; but if I had it to do over again I would do as I thought best."

The situation at Mardin has been unusually trying. In the early autumn, for reasons which are not known, Dr. Thom and Dr. Andrus and Miss Fenenga were sent by the government to Sivas by way of Harpoot, leaving at the station only Mrs. Andrus, an invalid, Mrs. Dewey, Miss Dewey, and Miss Graf. It has been difficult to secure information from Mardin from these ladies, wholly unprotected by any American nearer than Harpoot or Aintab, and either place is several days' journey away. There was much correspondence as to whether something could not be done to secure more assured protection for these women and possibly to have them removed to Aleppo, where there was a United States consul. It was impossible to get permission from the government for Dr. Andrus to return to Mardin, and in the meantime Dr. Thom had died of typhus at Sivas. A letter has just come from Mardin, dated in June, previous to the death of Mrs. Andrus, and written by Miss Graf, which, after setting forth the work that was going on at Mardin and the large number of refugees who were there, looking to the missionaries for their only protection, help, and relief, reads as follows:—

"We have been kept in safety and peace for nearly two years of this fearful war, and please God we would like to stay by the stuff and serve for a time longer. Our houses are unlike any others of our station, entirely fireproof, as you know. As long as we can get funds through Mr. Peet or Mr. Dana, of Beirut, or the American consul, we shall do well enough."

The consul at Aleppo sent a representative of the consulate to Mardin to take these women down to Aleppo, but after careful consideration they decided to remain, and the above quotation was the letter written by Miss Graf explaining their decision; and they are there today, with the exception of Mrs. Andrus, whom God has taken to Himself.

Miss Vaughan went up to Hadjin, after her colleague and associate, Miss Cold, returned to America upon furlough, and has been there now alone for the greater part of a year. In all of the communications which have come from her, she has spoken of herself as well, as having a large number of women and children under her care, as receiving the kindest treatment at

the hands of the Turkish officials, and especially and constantly urging that no effort whatever be put forth on the part of the American Board or the American embassy to take her out of Hadjin. She repeatedly says she is where God placed her and where he is using her, and where she wishes to remain until her task is done.

To sum it up, we can but refer to an address given by Ambassador Morgenthau soon after his return to this country. He was speaking in the city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., when a voice from the audience asked him how about the missionaries in Turkey. One who heard him said that he immediately lowered his voice and in deep solemnity said, "When the story of the heroes and heroines of this war is written up, as it surely will be, there will be a long list of saints, and at the head of the list will stand the missionaries who have remained in Turkey during these terrible conditions and have given themselves and their lives to the cause they serve."

AUSTRIA

The two missionary families, Dr. and Mrs. Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Porter, with their children, have remained in Austria since the outbreak of the war, although permission was early sent them to withdraw whenever it seemed wise for them to do so. Word that has recently been received by people coming from Prague shows that these missionaries are undergoing severe trial, not because of any restrictions put upon them by the government, but because of local conditions in which they are forced to live. Food supplies are becoming more and more scarce and difficult to get at any price. Dr. and Mrs. Clark's health was far from strong at the last reports, and the Prudential Committee has authorized all these missionaries to withdraw from the country. At the same time their reports indicate a receptive and cordial frame of mind on the part of the Bohemians not expressed in the pre-war period. There has been an unprecedented call for New Testaments, and with funds sent out from this country the New Testament has been printed in the Bohemian language in compact form for use among the soldiers. These have been distributed by the tens of thousands of copies, mostly sold. Mr. Porter reports in his tours around the field an eagerness before unknown to hear the gospel. The people, bowed down in sorrow, turn to the only comfort of which they know—the gospel of Christ.

INDIA

The wastes and burdens of the war have had their deterrent effect on mission work in India and Ceylon, although not as marked as in some other fields. This has tended to reduce the government appropriations for mission schools and for medical work, and the withdrawal of the German missionaries has added a great burden to the neutral mission. Evangelistic work has been at the front again this year, as last. The meetings conducted by Sherwood Eddy made a profound impression, and the work thus begun has been continued. The United Church of South India has never been stronger than at the present time, rapidly becoming conscious of its power as a great church representing various communions and rapidly organizing for more aggressive effort among the non-Christian classes.

The government of South India is almost insistent that our missions shall take over the supervision of one of the robber tribes or races in the vicinity of Madura. The group that is itself eager to come under the supervision of our mission numbers about 75,000 souls, and comprises some of the most vigorous and aggressive people in all that region. Thus is opening one of the most promising fields for constructive Christian work that has ever opened before the American Board in India.

CHINA

China has been much distracted by political agitation and threats of uprising. The death of President Yuan and the inauguration of the new president have seemed to restore the spirit of confidence and good order. Chinese as leaders of their people are rapidly coming to the front, and our own mission organization has shaped itself to meet these new conditions, putting added responsibility upon the Chinese. And they do not fail. Communications from all parts of the China missions of the Board speak of a call for reënforcements, in order to enable the missions to meet the opportunities of the hour. Space does not permit the mentioning in detail of the different doors that are opening in every department of work. Not infrequently the missionaries report that their greatest discouragements come from the home churches, which fail to appreciate the conditions that demand advance.

JAPAN

In Japan the third year of the National Evangelistic Campaign is on. This campaign has gained momentum from year to year and has made a deep impression upon the entire nation. The time is most opportune, since Japanese people seem to be casting about to find a safe religion for the nation. They are, therefore, the more ready to listen, and when convinced, the more free to respond. Just now a plan is under discussion for the establishment in Tokyo of a great union Christian university. The leaders in this movement are the Japanese themselves, who feel the imperative need of an institution in which young men may secure the most complete education under Christian auspices.

AFRICA

In Africa there is a general forward movement in each one of the American Board missions. Africa is rapidly moving out into the light, and any mission that does not keep pace with the movements of the hour will be left behind. There is no great country that has been so war-swept as Africa. Practically every section of the entire continent has been under a war flag since the outbreak more than two years ago, and yet our own missions have been very little affected. Islam is crowding down from the north, but has not yet reached the limits of our own fields. In the meantime, both our East and West African Missions are consolidating and organizing. The Rhodesian Branch of the Zulu Mission is about to establish a new station in Portuguese territory, some fifty miles east of Mt. Silinda. This will enable the mission to reach the entire Portuguese territory covered between Rhodesia and the sea. The new station will be on the way toward Beira, which is now in process of reorganization. In West Africa the new central institution is making rapid strides towards completion. When this institution at Dondi, with its boys' and girls' departments and its reorganized printing press, is completely established and in full operation, the mission will be able to push out in every direction under trained native leaders and take possession of that whole country. In South Africa the greatest development is in the special plans of Johannesburg for work among the thousands of Zulu miners who come from all over the interior of Africa, remain for a few months in the mines, and then go back to their homes. A generous friend has given the Board, as a special gift, $30,000 to develop that work, and it promises to be one of the strongest and most productive fields of missionary endeavor in all that region. When this plan is well developed, it will constitute a leavening process by which the Zulus of all South and Central Africa will be made accessible to the influence of the Christian miners, who return to their homes with copies of the Scriptures and with a new conception of God and Christ and redemption.

PHILIPPINES

The reports from the Philippine Islands are thrilling almost beyond belief. Dr. Laubach has covered much of the territory along the northern coast of Mindanao, and writes of cities and large towns which send him delegations of leading citizens urging the establishment of Christian work among them. The reported eagerness for Christian leadership could hardly be believed were it not for a profound confidence in the missionaries on the ground, who write soberly but with intense earnestness. If the American Board expects to hold that great and promising island, it must enlarge its force and be ready to meet in a more adequate measure the needs of the hour. Fifteen new missionaries could be put to work immediately among a people who would respond from the very day of the missionaries' arrival, to say nothing of the wild interior tribes which must be approached with more caution, but which respond with an eagerness not anticipated five years ago. In Mindanao the American Board has a unique field, its only field under the American flag.

MEXICO

The year has been a checkered one in Mexico. During the summer, when the United States began to send troops into the country, it seemed wise for the missionaries to withdraw. From time to time, however, individuals have been back in the field, and, strange to say, report the work as going on with vigor and strength under Mexican leadership. This is especially true of Hermosillo and Chihuahua. The spirit of democracy is abroad in Mexico, and Protestantism, as preached by the Christian missionary, appeals to that spirit, while the same spirit opens the door for the Protestant preacher. The congregations have been large, the schools have been well attended, the power of the Catholic Church to intimidate and prohibit is practically broken, and the people, conscious of the new freedom, are ready to respond. Under new arrangements the American Board should enter and strongly occupy the three northern states set apart as the exclusive field for us, one of the most promising fields in Mexico, because it is the section where revolutions have invariably begun and from which the greatest and most aggressive Christian leaders have sprung. The spirit of revolution is the spirit that we wish to subject to the leadership of Christ, and then it will be the spirit of evangelism, with all the strength and power and daring of revolution.

SPAIN

Spain has not been particularly upset by the war, although it has been affected indirectly. There, too, as in Mexico, the democratic spirit is rapidly prevailing. The schools never have been more prosperous or better patronized. There has been little indication of persecution or of opposition. Mr. Bowers reports the evangelistic field full of encouragement. The American Board is the principal missionary society carrying on work in Spain, and it ought to add to its working force and make more of its unique opportunity. Dr. Gulick has been able to render little active service in the field, but his presence is an inspiration and a power.

THE CENTENARY IN CEYLON

Four years ago the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the American Board work in India was celebrated at Bombay and Ahmednagar. In October, 1916, the Ceylon Mission is celebrating its centenary, and the American Board has sent as representatives for that occasion Secretary Edward Lincoln Smith and Mrs. Smith, and Franklin H. Warner and Mrs. Warner. One of the especially interesting features in respect to the Ceylon Mission is that James Richards, one of those present at the famous haystack prayer meeting at Williamstown in 1806, and the only one of that group

actually to enter into missionary work in the foreign field, was one of the first missionaries of the American Board to Ceylon, and his body rests in one of the compounds in that mission. We expect to receive a full report from these representatives at the next meeting of the American Board. The Foochow Mission in Southern China is celebrating this year its seventieth anniversary.

MICRONESIA

One of the first fields of the American Board to be directly and vitally affected by the war was the Micronesia Mission among the Pacific Islands. When Mr. and Mrs. Maas were secured for the Marshall Islands, Mr. Maas had taken out his first naturalization papers and was entitled to take out his second and become a naturalized American citizen; but in view of the fact that the Marshall Islands were under the German flag, they were urged to go out as German citizens, which they did. The German officials in Berlin were greatly pleased that the American Board had sent this able and well-qualified missionary, a German citizen, to work under the Board as its representative in the German islands. Three one-thousand-mark notes were sent from the Kaiser's fund to the American Board as an expression of appreciation, and plans were considered for securing a German associate for Mr. Maas.

Soon after the war began, the Marshall Islands passed under the flag of Japan, and from that time to the present no direct word has come from Mr. and Mrs. Maas, and so far as we know no communication from the American Board has reached them, although the American embassy in Japan has interested itself in their behalf. Mr. Maas, being a German citizen, is treated as a belligerent. Indirectly word has come that they are both well and that their work is going on as usual. Mr. Heine, the associate of Mr. Maas, is not disturbed in his work, being a British subject. However, he had not seen Mr. Maas when he last communicated with us.

The island of Nauru, where Mr. Philip Delaporte was missionary in charge, also passed out from the hands of the Germans and came under the British flag. Mr. Delaporte came to the United States on account of the health of his wife, and also to put through the press the Nauru Bible and hymnbook which he had prepared. Word has come from the officials of the Gilbert Islands announcing that they do not favor the return of Mr. Delaporte, in fact requesting that he be not sent back. More recently a request has come from the governor of the Gilbert Islands that the children of the islands, who have hitherto been taken to Kusaie, be returned at once to their islands. Kusaie has been transferred from the German to the Japanese flag, and for reasons of which we are not aware the Gilbert Islands authorities do not wish the children of the islands to receive their education in Japanese territory.

A deputation from the London Missionary Society has visited the Gilbert Islands, and the Prudential Committee has made a proposition to the London Missionary Society to take over the entire charge of the work of the whole island group. For some years the London Missionary Society has had in charge the southern islands of the group and the American Board the northern. As intercommunication becomes more simplified and regular, it is more and more manifest that a greater efficiency at less expense would follow putting the work of the entire island group under one mission board. The question is still under consideration.

OUTSTANDING UNION MOVEMENTS

Some remarkable union movements, most of which were begun some time ago but which have come during the year into definite form, characterize the year.

North China Medical College

The China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, after sending two or three deputations to China to study the situation, reported in favor of taking up medical work in a systematic way and putting especial emphasis on the medical training of Chinese. It was decided to establish one of their proposed medical colleges in Peking, where the missions had made a strong beginning in the Lockhart Medical College, supported by the missions carrying on work in that city. A special board was created for the control and management of the North China Union Medical College. Upon this board the China Medical Board appointed seven members, and six different missionary societies appointed one member each. One of the seven members appointed by the Medical Board was John R. Mott, thus giving missionary interests preponderance of votes in the college board. The plant of the London Missionary Society was purchased outright. A principal and dean for the college have been found. New additions to the site were purchased and new buildings are now in process of construction.

The purpose of the board is to establish one of the best, if not the best medical college in the world, with every facility for giving the Chinese the most complete medical training to be obtained anywhere, besides giving medical missionaries every facility for keeping up with their profession. This medical college is already recognized as the medical department of the Peking University, and it is to be conducted as a missionary institution, thoroughly Christian and auxiliary to the missionary work in North China.

Peking University

It was found that the North China Educational Union, formed a decade ago, was ready to merge into something more definite and compact. During the last year Peking University has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, taking over the old charter of the Methodist school called the Peking University, enlarging its functions and powers, and creating a new institution. Each one of the three coöperating boards, the Methodist, the Presbyterian, and the American Board, appoints four members upon the new Board of Trustees, which has complete control of the institution. A plot of ground in the southeast corner of the old city of Peking and near the Legations, comprising about one hundred acres, has been selected for the site. One-half has already been purchased, and the government is rendering much assistance in securing the balance. The control of the university is wholly in the hands of the mission boards at home and of the coöperating missions in North China.

The Christian College for Women, Madras

The Christian College for Women has grown out of a general demand in South India for a women's college. The plan was taken up by the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Missionary Conference, and has resulted in establishing in Madras, India, a Women's Christian College which already has the support and coöperation of twelve different missionary societies, with others holding the question under consideration. Six of these societies are in Great Britain and six in the United States and Canada. The college has just completed one year of instruction. It opens the new year with seventy-two students in attendance and a foreign faculty of seven members. It has received recognition from the Indian government, has secured an admirable site in one of the most acceptable situations in the city of Madras, and is assured of a permanent income by virtue of the arrangement by which each coöperating society contributes one thousand dollars a year for the support of the college. This income of twelve thousand dollars,

with the tuition fees paid by the students and the grants received from the government, will give the college excellent support. In the meantime, special gifts of nearly fifty thousand dollars have been received from different sources for the purchase of site and adaptation of buildings to college purposes and for completing equipment.

South India Women's Medical College

The time has arrived for establishing a women's union medical college at Vellore, South India, upon something of the same basis and method of coöperation that is in such successful operation in the Women's Christian College at Madras. The foreign cooperating boards have appointed a committee to have the matter in hand, and it is expected that within the next year this plan will develop into something definite.

CALLED OF THE LORD

In the annual survey a year ago there was printed a list of thirteen veteran missionaries in active service in Turkey or temporarily at home. Today we are compelled to report that four of that number have passed into the unseen world. During the twelve months covered by this survey, nine missionaries from Turkey have died. These are in the order in which they were called:—

Mrs. Helen B. Thom, the wife of Dr. Daniel M. B. Thom, at Mardin, September 9, 1915, after twenty-nine years of continuous service at that station.

Rev. Francis H. Leslie, at Oorfa, October 30, 1915, after but four years of service.

Dr. Daniel M. B. Thom, at Sivas, of typhus, on December 6, 1915, after having served in connection with the Mardin station as its only physician for forty-one years. Shortly after Mrs. Thom's death, Dr. Thom was transferred by government order to Sivas.

Rev. Henry S. Barnum, D.D., in New Jersey, on December 10, 1915, after forty-eight years of continuous labor as missionary at Harpoot, Van, and Constantinople. Dr. Barnum was temporarily in this country.

Dr. Fred D. Shepard, at Aintab, Turkey, of typhus, on December 18, 1915. He had labored as the leading medical missionary in all that field for thirty-three years.

Dr. Henry H. Atkinson, at Harpoot, on December 25, 1915, of typhus, after fourteen years of leadership in the medical work at that station.

Mrs. Julia F. Parmelee, at Harpoot, June 27, 1916, after thirty-two years of missionary work with Dr. Parmelee in Erzroom and Trebizond. She was separated from the field after the death of Dr. Parmelee in 1903, and went to Harpoot in 1914 with her daughter.

Rev. James F. Clarke, D.D., at Sofia, Bulgaria, on July 2, 1916, after fifty-seven years of consecutive service in Philippopolis, Samokov, and Sofia. Dr. Clarke was the oldest in service of any missionary under the American Board.

Mrs. Olive L. Andrus, at Mardin, August 25, 1916, after forty-eight years of consecutive service at that station. Dr. Andrus was taken from Mardin by government orders, and was at Constantinople at the time of Mrs. Andrus's death.

It will be noted that the three physicians whose deaths are recorded above died of typhus, the disease being contracted while attending to their regular duties in caring for typhus patients. Mr. Leslie's death was due to the terrible circumstances through which he was forced to pass. Indeed all who were translated from the Turkish empire went up almost literally in chariots of fire from conditions too horrible to describe.

The following additional deaths of active missionaries are recorded:—

September 2, 1915, at Kuliang, China, Ruth Quimby, wife of Dr. James F. Cooper, of Foochow, after not quite two years of service.

December 23, 1915, at Sendai, Japan, Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest, missionary in Osaka and Sendai, after forty-one years of service.

March 4, 1916, at Madura, India, Rev. Lawrence C. Powers; five and one-half years of service.

October 3, 1916, at Hartford, Conn., Rev. John P. Jones, D.D., from 1878 to 1914 connected with the American Madura Mission, principally at Madura and Pasumalai; thirty-six years of service.

The total length of service rendered by the nine missionaries to Turkey was 306 years, an average of thirty-four years each; and that of the thirteen missionaries who have passed away during the year was 390 years, an average of thirty years each.

The following, who died during the year, have all been connected with the mission work of the Board, but had withdrawn from active service in the field:—

August 6, 1915, in Pasadena, Cal., Margaret J. Mandeville, widow of Rev. J. T. Noyes, formerly a member of the Madura Mission, 1881–1894; thirteen years.

February 12, 1916, in Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Augusta E. Dean, daughter of Rev. Amos Abbott, M.D. Connected with Marathi Mission, 1856–1867; also assisted with woman's work in Bombay, 1901–1905; fifteen years.

February 20, 1916, in Los Angeles, Cal., James Carson. For some time he was assistant to Mr. W. W. Peet, Constantinople.

April 8, 1916, in Rock Stream, N. Y., Rev. Charles T. White, D.D. From 1857–1869 he was a missionary of the Board in the Madura Mission; twelve years.

May 30, 1916, in Royalton, Vt., Louise Bailey, wife of Rev. Joel F. Whitney. She was a missionary in Micronesia from 1871–1881; ten years.

June 6, 1916, at Kingston, N. Y., Mrs. Eunice D. Bliss, widow of Rev. Isaac Grout Bliss, formerly missionary at Erzroom.

June 24, 1916, at Clifton Springs, N. Y., Dr. Carnie C. Thayer, formerly missionary in Aintab and Oorfa for five years.

August 2, 1916, at a mountain resort near Western Tombs, Shantung, China, Mrs. Sarah F. Price, formerly missionary of the Board in China and Micronesia from 1883, with intervals in America.

September 3, 1916, in South Royalston, Mass., Rev. James Atwood Bates. Joined Ceylon Mission in 1861; retired for health reasons, 1863.

September 20, 1916, at Derry, N. H., Rev. Lucien H. Adams, missionary at Kessab and Aintab, Turkey, 1865–1894; in service twenty-nine years.

October 6, 1916, at Springfield, Mass., Rev. Charles W. Kilbon, missionary in Natal, South Africa, 1873–1903; thirty years of service.

"And their works do follow them."

THE OPENING HIGHWAY

We bring you this survey of the year with abounding courage and assurance. It has been a year of testing in many fields, but the work and the workers have stood the test without wavering. Great opportunities lie before us if we have the courage to make the sacrifice. Steadiness, strength, devotion, sacrifice, will count for more now in planting the Kingdom of God in the great countries of Africa and the East than at any other period since Jesus hung upon the cross.

We must not be blinded or deceived by the fear of battle and the clash of nations, but recognize that by this very conflict barriers are being shattered and a highway is opening through the very citadel of opposition, over which our Lord may pass to triumph.

The missions of no other Board occupy so many positions of strategic significance, have an abler body of missionaries upon the field, or a more loyal constituency at home. In the face of these facts, we must advance in force and occupy the lands God would have us possess in his name and for Christ's sake.

STATISTICS

The statistics of the year are defective so far as they relate to the Turkish empire, the Balkans, Austria, and Mexico. It has been impossible to secure returns from all these fields, and, after all, statistics do not tell the story of the year by any means; they only give the skeleton of some things that have been achieved. The greatest and most permanent results of the year cannot be tabulated. They are written in the minds and on the hearts of multitudes, and are known in full only to Him who knows the mind and reads the heart. The following statistics are as correct as can be secured under the circumstances:—

GENERAL SUMMARY, 1915–1916

Missions

Number of Missions	19
Number of Stations	106
Number of Outstations	1,461
Places for stated preaching	1,972

Laborers Employed

Number of ordained Missionaries (8 being Physicians)	178
Number of Male Physicians not ordained (besides 17 women)	24
Number of other Male Assistants	28
Number of Women (17 of them Physicians) (wives 220, unmarried 213)	433
Whole number of Laborers sent from this country	663
Number of Native Pastors	335
Number of Native Preachers and Catechists	352
Number of other Native Laborers	1,406
Total of Native Laborers	4,887
Total of American and Native Laborers	5,550

The Churches

Number of Churches	701
Number of Church Members	83,135
Added during the year	6,233
Number of Sunday Schools	1,475
Sunday School membership	86,198

Educational Department

Number of Theological Seminaries and Training Classes	14
Students for the Ministry	290
Students in Collegiate Training	3,251
Boarding and High Schools	115
Number of Pupils in these Schools	13,819
Number of Common Schools	1,466
Number of Pupils in Common Schools	67,107
Whole number under instruction	86,581
Native Contributions, so far as reported	$371,809

THE GREAT PARTNERSHIP

REPORT OF THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT 1915–1916

THE Foreign Department report will tell you that we now have 663 missionaries under the appointment of the Board, to whom should be added 4,877 native laborers, as constituting our working force abroad. Standing behind this army of laborers, we have at the home base 6,103 churches, with about the same number of pastors, and 780,414 members. The workers abroad and the supporters at home form the American Board partnership. Our task is the evangelizing and the Christianizing of some seventy-five millions of souls. The purpose of this report is to show what has been accomplished during the year past by the home end of the partnership.

I. THE OFFERING OF LIFE

Let us consider first the offering of life. What have the churches done to supply the workers for the waiting fields abroad? Each year the officers of the Home Department conduct a voluminous correspondence with students in colleges, normal schools, theological seminaries, medical schools, together with young graduates who are considering the foreign field. Possibly one-third of the work of the Department lies in this most important realm. We are carrying on our candidate cards at the present time 913 names—students in various stages of training, not all of them avowed volunteers, but all willing to consider the foreign field if Providence leads in that direction. These names represent the various lines of work being conducted by the Board—evangelistic, educational, medical, literary, industrial. In recent years we have added to this list a new classification, which we call Business Agents. This includes accountants, business managers, and architects. Our candidates are gathered from nearly all of the denominations. So great has been the development of interdenominationalism, and so decreasing is the emphasis upon theological tenets, that the student volunteers place far less emphasis than formerly upon their church connection in seeking appointment abroad. This is particularly true of educational and medical missionaries, and those whose work is of the more practical kind. But even in the case of ministerial candidates, we find it increasingly possible to obtain recruits from qualified men of other denominations. The Board having existed for many years as a union organization, and never having placed emphasis upon denominational views and aspirations, enjoys a special advantage in the matter of securing candidates from the various communions of the church.

MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS. During the past year we have given life appointment to forty-six new missionaries. In addition to these, six candidates

have been engaged for term service in connection with our educational institutions, making a total for the year of fifty-two new workers. This is a smaller number than in some years, owing to the fact that it has seemed best, on account of war conditions, to make very few appointments to the Balkans or to the missions in Turkey. For special reasons three new missionaries have been appointed to the Western Turkey Mission. Four missionaries appointed to Turkey or the Balkans just before the war have been transferred to other missions.

Of our fifty-two new workers there are fifteen men, seventeen wives, and twenty single women. Thirteen of the single women have been adopted by the Woman's Boards. Denominationally, the grouping is as follows: Congregationalists, 35; Presbyterians, 4; Episcopalians, 4; Friends, 2; Methodists, 2; Evangelicals, 2; Baptists, 1; United Free Church, Scotland, 1; State Church, Germany, 1. It is interesting to find that our candidates this year represent twenty-three different colleges. Eighteen of these have furnished one candidate apiece. Those furnishing more than one are Yale, 2; Dartmouth, 2; Mt. Holyoke, 4; Grinnell, 7; Oberlin, 7. Five of the appointees are not college graduates, but have enjoyed training in normal schools or training schools for nurses.

It is particularly gratifying to find that we have practically a full quota of missionaries for three important countries in which we are working: China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands. For the first time in many years every authorized position in these countries calling for an ordained man has been filled.

Candidate Needs. Although we may consider that the record has been fairly satisfactory as compared with other years, the need of new workers is still very great. This particularly applies to the call for ordained men in Africa, India, and Mexico, and for single women missionaries in practically all of our fields. It requires about fifty new appointments each year to maintain our present force. If the policy of expansion which the Board has been able to pursue in recent years should be continued, the call for candidates will steadily increase. We should not be misled by the fact that we are carrying so many names of volunteers on our lists. The number mentioned above, 913, includes students in all stages of education, for the most part untested as to their fitness for the work. After they have gone through the sifting process of time and the Board's examination, a comparatively small group of qualified candidates will emerge as available for appointment in any given year.

In general it may be said, and this should be impressed upon the mind of every member of the Board, that all the time we are in need of about fifteen ordained missionaries, twenty-five single women missionaries, and not less than a dozen workers of other classes. The demand for medical missionaries was never so great as now, nor has the supply ever been so inadequate. This is to be accounted for, on the one hand, by the rapid expansion of our medical work, particularly in North China; and, on the other hand, through the raising of our standards in the matter of medical preparation. After we have excluded those who through lack of training or personality do not give promise of large success, the number of medical candidates who can be sent out in a given year is small. The members of the Board are asked to keep this need in mind, and to be on the

lookout for consecrated young doctors who may be able to qualify for appointment. They should understand, however, that the Board will accept only the best, and that it is no kindness to a young doctor who is not fitted for this exacting service to encourage him to seek missionary appointment.

As soon as the war is over and the Board begins its great work of rehabilitation in the Turkish empire and the Balkan region, there will be an urgent call for recruits of all classes to go into that part of the world. It is the more important that next year we should supply outstanding needs of our other missions.

GRINNELL AND OTHER COLLEGES. One of the most encouraging events of the year, or of any year, is the organization of the Grinnell-in-China Band, under the leadership of Rev. Arie B. DeHaan, of North China. It is proposed that Grinnell shall send out to China a band of eleven male missionaries, this being the number of the Iowa Band which established the college in 1847. Grinnell also undertakes to support four of this band, who shall engage in educational work under the Board at Tehchow, and in connection with the Union University at Tsin-an-fu. These four workers are already in China. As for the rest, they may work under the American Board or in other connections, but they will continue to be known as Grinnell's representatives. As part of the plan, Grinnell has undertaken to raise a permanent endowment fund of $50,000, to which the Board has agreed to add an equal amount. The income of this fund will be devoted to the work in the Tsin-an-fu University. This plan, on account of its boldness and generosity, has attracted wide attention among the colleges of the land and throughout the missionary world. It is worthy to be mentioned with the establishment of Oberlin's mission under the Board in Shansi and the Yale-in-China movement in 1902. Four other colleges during the year have swung into line for foreign service under the Board. There are now nine colleges in America which have entered into definite relations with the American Board for work abroad: Dartmouth, Williams, Oberlin, Beloit, Ripon, Carleton, Grinnell, Fairmount, and Pomona. Other colleges are considering such an arrangement, notably Washburn and Colorado.

II. THE OFFERING OF MONEY

It has been a grand year in our treasury, both in the matter of the income of the year and in the building up of our permanent funds. A careful reading of the Treasurer's Report is recommended to every member and friend of the Board. The total receipts are given as $1,207,126.54, which is the largest total in the history of the Board. The gain over the previous year was $105,556.07, which is the largest gain for a long period and one of the most noteworthy in our history. Your Committee are the more gratified over this showing in view of the great uncertainty with which the year opened. With the possible exception of the preceding year, when the outbreak of the war rendered all calculations so difficult, no twelve months' period has put a greater strain upon our powers of prevision and planning.

APPROPRIATIONS. Foreseeing that there would be many special calls arising from conditions in Turkey and from the rapidly increasing cost of living

throughout the world; having in mind also the increase of our salary list through the growth of our missionary force, it was decided to make no advance in the appropriations for general work. Even then it was well understood that the receipts of the Board would need to show a very large increase if we were to finish the year without deficit. The events of the year have confirmed this forecast. The regular appropriations were made in October, and not many months had elapsed before emergency appeals began to roll in upon us. Extra appropriations were made from time to time, aggregating $48,977.56. Even at the last meeting for the year, it was found necessary to make an additional appropriation of $4,000 for the personal needs of our missionaries in Turkey and the Balkans.

Fortunately our receipts have shown such a gain from month to month as to warrant the belief that the constituents of the Board were solidly behind us in our purpose to meet all proper charges arising from our regular work and from special conditions. During the summer months, when the issue was in doubt, we engaged in no publicity campaign, but we took into our confidence a large number of personal friends, explaining to them both our hopes and our fears. The response was so gratifying that we are able to report all obligations met and a small surplus carried over into the new year.

Analysis of Receipts. Our satisfaction over the financial outcome is enhanced when we examine the various sources of income. The large gain which we report is not to be attributed to any one item, but is well distributed through the list, the only loss being in the receipts from matured conditional gifts. Church offerings have gained by $12,506.38; individual gifts by $16,038.82; Sunday schools by $1,365.95; specials by $23,693.11; and the Woman's Boards by $21,031.10. If we add together all the gifts of the living for various purposes, we have as the total $841,063.39, as over against $366,063.15 from legacies, matured conditional gifts, and income from permanent funds.

Per Capita Giving. When we come to estimate the giving of the churches on the per capita basis, our enthusiasm is somewhat dampened. We find that the 780,414 church members in their gifts for foreign missions have averaged only $1.08 a person, a little more than two cents per week. Will anybody maintain that this is a proper measure of the giving of our Congregational people for the evangelization of the non-Christian world? Our benevolence, when viewed in this light, is small indeed. Our congratulations over the outcome of the year should be tempered by some very sober thinking as to why so many of our people claim no part in this great work, and why so many others give in pitiably small amounts. Yet even here we are glad to call attention to a gleam of hope, since the per capita giving of the year shows the slight increase of six cents over that of the year before. For the past ten years the per capita record is as follows:—

1907	.94	1912	1.05
1908	.92	1913	1.03
1909	1.03	1914	1.06
1910	1.10	1915	1.02
1911	1.09	1916	1.08

Special Incidents. One of the pleasant features of the year was the paying off of the balance of the old debt of three years ago, amounting to $8,405.22. Several Chicago friends of the Board started a subscription for this purpose at our last Annual Meeting, and in subsequent weeks additional sums were subscribed by friends in Boston and in the West sufficient to wipe out all indebtedness without our calling upon the regular income of the year for this purpose. The thing was done so quietly that few have known of the transaction. The signal success of the year, however, could not have been accomplished without this effort.

Another happy incident is the increase which we register in receipts of the three Woman's Boards, amounting to $21,031.10. Even if the women should show a falling off in their own fiscal year, which does not correspond with that of the General Board, we have abundant evidence of their continued devotion and generosity, the more so as their special efforts in behalf of their Jubilee Fund have embarrassed somewhat their endeavors for the regular work.

It is well to note the large figure which is reported under Special Gifts, namely, $151,687.26. This figure is made up of a multitude of small items, the gifts of personal friends of the missionaries for the benefit of the work under their immediate hands, and of a few large gifts for property and equipment solicited by the officers of the Board. Some of these large gifts are worthy of special mention. Among them we find a gift of $20,000 for the college in Madura; $10,000 for the development of our work in Johannesburg; two gifts of $10,000 and $5,000 for the International College at Smyrna; also a highly significant gift of $10,000 for new evangelistic work in India. These generous sums indicate what attractive investments the Board has to offer for those who are in a position to give "in the thousands." The officers of the Board covet the opportunity to present such investments to our business men of large affairs.

III. CO-OPERATION AT HOME

The Apportionment Plan. It is still pertinent to speak of the working of the Apportionment Plan, which was instituted in 1906, just ten years ago, although the discussion of this subject may not make for highly interesting reading. The plan has steadily won its way, especially among the smaller churches, and has served to steady the giving of the churches to the American Board and our other benevolent societies. It should be recorded to the credit of this partnership arrangement that since it became firmly established through the "Together Campaign," in 1909, none of our societies have reported deficits except for comparatively small amounts. It perhaps would not be safe to assume that the era of the crushing debts which used to afflict us is forever past, but the signs seem to point in that direction. The plan has also increased the number of churches contributing to the Board, and has increased somewhat the amount of donations.

Certain infelicities in the working of apportionment have caused anxiety, especially the tendency of the states to change the percentages for the societies, as recommended by the Commission on Missions. These percentages were

worked out with great care and are supposed to represent a scheme of balanced giving throughout the denomination. We find, as a matter of fact, that the majority of the states have changed the figures, and, so far as we can learn, always to the disadvantage of the American Board. We regret to find also that certain states are discriminating in what must seem to us an unjust way against the Woman's Boards. One state has even gone so far as to eliminate the Woman's Board figures, under the theory that the Woman's Boards should come in under the percentage of the American Board. This means that if in a given church the American Board secures its full percentage, there will be nothing left for the Woman's Board; and contrariwise, the more that is raised by the women, the less there will be for the American Board. The plan not only is palpably unjust, but it places the general Board and the Woman's Board in a position of rivalry for the gifts of the churches, a situation which is deprecated by both of these organizations. Under such circumstances the Apportionment Plan serves to perpetuate and even to emphasize the very thing which it was supposed to correct, namely, the element of competition between the various benevolent agencies of the denomination.

The churches should realize that we are still far away from the goal of $560,000 as the gifts of the living for the American Board, in distinction from the Woman's Boards. The apportionment follows the calendar year, and the only comparisons we can make are those afforded by the reports in the Year-Book. On the showing of the last Year-Book, the gifts to the Board applicable on the apportionment for the preceding year amounted to $291,424, leaving $268,576 to be raised before the apportionment is achieved. In other words, we are only a little more than half way towards the goal. This may appear to some inconsistent with the previous statement that the gifts of the living for the year amount to $841,063.39. The explanation is to be found in the fact that the larger figure includes the gifts of the Woman's Boards and all specials, which sums are not applicable upon the apportionment of the general Board.

The Tercentenary Program. Clearly the need is for a new standard of giving. These ten years of coöperative activity on the part of the societies must convince every student of the subject that we cannot succeed without a notable growth in the spirit of benevolence. In the last analysis, the prosperity of our societies depends upon the spiritual prosperity of the churches. What we need is the uplift of the entire church. It is to this end that the activities of the Tercentenary program are to be directed. The fivefold program for the next four years appeals to us as both spiritually and practically sound. We believe the various goals, including the reaching of the $2,000,000 mark for missions, can be achieved. We pledge our best efforts in that direction.

The Laymen's Campaigns. The forces connected with the Home Department were much engaged during the year in the great campaign of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, for the conducting of seventy-five conventions in the leading cities of this land. This was the greatest educational and publicity effort in behalf of missions at home and abroad in which the Board has ever engaged. It is impossible to estimate in figures the value of such activity in coöperation

with the other denominations. Certainly at this near date it would be unwise to appraise the movement. The expense in money, time, and effort was considerable, but we were glad to have the Board bear its share, in view of the large hopes of the leaders of the movement. Already it is becoming apparent that the conventions may be followed up effectively by intensive work in many sections of the country.

IV. WAYS, MEANS, AND MEN

New Corporate Members. The membership of the Board was more than doubled by the election at our last meeting of the delegates to the National Council. Early in the year a Handbook for Corporate Members was issued, in order that our new members might become thoroughly informed upon the organization and policies of the Board, and also to suggest certain lines of service which should come within their power. If our new members have not been much in evidence during the year, it may be because they are not yet accustomed to their new honors and responsibilities. Undoubtedly many of them have rendered service which has not come to our knowledge.

We would urge that each Corporate Member, whether elected under the old plan or the new, should consider himself the agent of the Board in the district from which he comes. In standing loyally by the interests of the Board in connection with the allotments of the churches; in aiding the churches in raising the allotted sums; in the organization of subscribers' clubs for the *Missionary Herald;* in the disseminating of the Board's general literature; in bringing to the attention of the officers of the Board individuals who may make sizable gifts —every member should find abundant field for activity. To have worked out a thoroughly representative system should mean much to the Board, but it will mean vastly more if, not content with this achievement, each member considers himself charged in a very special sense with the responsibility of promoting the interests of the Board.

Publicity. The Board cannot be considered to be backward in the matter of making its work and workers known. The system which we have evolved for placing our news matter in the leading papers of the country is proving increasingly effective. Naturally war conditions have given a special value to our articles and communications during the past two years. We are statedly supplying news to not less than two hundred papers scattered throughout the country. It is significant to note that the papers which have the largest reputation and which reach the largest number of readers are the ones most eager to use our material. The value of this work, by the nature of the case, cannot be appraised in dollars and cents; but we are increasingly convinced that the acquainting of the general public with the activities of the Board, together with the frequent mention of the Board's name, must be of large benefit.

We do not, however, overestimate the importance of general advertisement. We still consider our organ, the *Missionary Herald,* as our greatest asset in the department of publicity. It has been the effort of your Committee not only to maintain the high standard which the *Herald* has stood for throughout its long

history as the oldest of the missionary magazines, but also to add to the attractiveness and effectiveness of the magazine as circumstances make possible. The churches appear to appreciate this fact, as is evidenced by the increase in the number of subscribers. We now have 218 *Herald* Clubs, an addition for the year of thirty-nine. In some of our churches subscribers run up into the hundreds, and in no church of which we have heard, where an earnest effort has been made to push subscriptions, has any serious difficulty been encountered. As indicated above, this is a line of activity which should prove especially congenial for our corporate members.

Illustrated Lectures. The year has shown that our stereopticon lectures are meeting the needs of the pastors more than ever. The record of lectures used is as follows: Boston office, 1,012; Chicago office, 783; New York office, 593; San Francisco office, 273. This is a gain of two hundred over the previous year.

V. PROSPECTS

Seven distinct causes for encouragement impress us as we look forward to the work of the next few years.

1. We would mention the changed attitude of the public and press toward foreign missions. To those who follow closely the drift of public opinion, the change is a marked one. The old-time slurs and criticisms no longer abound. When such remarks are found, they can usually be traced to sources which are palpably ignorant or prejudiced.

2. The steadily increasing sense of responsibility among the churches, resulting from the diffusion of information by the Laymen's Missionary Movement and the various publicity agencies of the Boards. Increasingly are the churches coming to feel the sense of partnership in this work. If this new feeling toward the work has not manifested itself in immediate large financial gains, it may be discerned in a steady upward trend. A comparative table of donations covering a period of ten years indicates that the average gain per year for this Board from the gifts of the living is about $5,000.

3. An increased eagerness on the part of the churches to read missionary literature and to hear the addresses of returned workers from the field. The missionaries who possess the ability to make effective addresses are in large demand in conventions, summer conferences, churches, and church clubs.

4. A marked increase in the permanent funds of the Board, notably the Conditional Gifts Fund and the Twentieth Century Fund.

5. An increasing number of persons of wealth who are willing to participate in the work through large special gifts. As the needs of the Board increase in connection with the growth of our colleges, hospitals, and other institutions, it is found that benevolently inclined individuals are increasingly ready to consider this line of spiritual investment. When a new standard of stewardship generally prevails among the churches, the number of large givers will greatly increase.

6. The alignment of our colleges with the foreign work. This movement, already described, means far more than the furnishing of a few hundred or a

few thousand dollars each year by the students, and far more than the offering of workers from time to time. Its deeper significance is found in the fact that the entire student body is obtaining the world vision, and that the graduates of these institutions will become advocates of foreign missions in our churches and in society at large.

7. The growth of the spirit of prayer in behalf of the world work. The special emphasis which has been placed upon the place of prayer in the life of the individual and of the church, as evidenced by recent literature and organized movements for the aiding of prayer effort, will not escape the attention of thoughtful students of our times. Particularly do we rejoice in the revival of intercessory prayer in behalf of our fellow-Christians and our missionary workers throughout the world.

It is related that when John Wesley was on his death bed his friends were recounting the signs of progress in their movement throughout the world. When they had finished the dying leader exclaimed, "The best of all is the Lord is with us." In the great partnership of this foreign work we do not forget the supreme fact that we are laborers together with God. Christ is the chief partner of the missionaries and native workers abroad, as of us who give and pray at home—at once partner and chief. The American Board is a divine enterprise. Those who engage in its work at either end of the line may have the consciousness that they are linked up with eternal purposes of God, "who will have all men to be saved and to come into the knowledge of the truth." The basis of our success is not publicity, or church campaigns, or conventions, or apportionments, or schemes of any kind, but faith—faith that God himself, in the infinitude of his love and power, is in the heart of the enterprise. We look for great things in the future, because we believe God has resources in himself and in his people far beyond what we have realized in the past. In this faith we render our report for the year just closed, and turn to coming days with courage and large hope.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For the Year Ending August 31, 1916

It was only a few years ago that the American Board began to talk about $1,000,000 a year for its work. We are well past that landmark now, and this last year we reached and went beyond $1,200,000. A clear gain of $105,000 was recorded over any previous year. The usual analysis of receipts is as follows:—

Gifts from churches and individuals	$345,044.44
Matured Conditional Gifts	46,875.74
Income from General Permanent Fund	25,153.55
Income from D. Willis James Foundation and Higher Educational Work Endowment	52,577.84
Income from Miscellaneous Funds	40,396.76
Woman's Boards	329,282.67
Sunday Schools and Christian Endeavor Societies	15,149.02
Receipts for Special Objects	126,609.42
Legacies	196,137.10
From estate of Solomon H. Chandler, for use as specified in the will	25,000.00
From estate of Sarah R. Sage, for use as specified in the will	5,000.00
	$1,207,226.54

Every source of income, with the one exception of Matured Conditional Gifts, shows a gain: in individual gifts a gain of $16,138.82; in contributions from the churches a gain of $12,506.38; in legacies a gain of $35,859.08; and in receipts from the Woman's Boards a gain of $21,031.10. These facts are impressive; they are convincing testimony to the increasing strength and loyalty of our constituency, and they are full of encouragement.

LEGACIES AND TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND

Legacies have again proved to be an important factor, the increase of the previous year being not only duplicated this year but exceeded by a substantial amount. More and more the friends of the work are remembering the Board in their wills. The largest single amount received during the year was the bequest of Mrs. Ellen S. James of $100,000. The next largest bequest was from the estate of Mr. Homer N. Lockwood, and was about $19,000. There were many others smaller in amount but equally noteworthy.

Under the plan of extending the use of legacies over a period of three years, thus avoiding wide fluctuations in the amounts available for current expenses in any one year, the legacies are passed through the Twentieth Century Fund, and one-third of the Twentieth Century Fund, including one-third of the legacies, is used each year. The Twentieth Century Fund has steadily grown, faster perhaps than was anticipated, and has increased this past year

from $320,556.04 to $392,274.21, an increase during the year of $71,718.17. In only one year since it was established has it had a larger increase.

The Twentieth Century Fund, September 1, 1915, was	$320,556.04
The income during the year was	14,223.66
Cash receipts from estates (not including what was taken from the Chandler and Sage bequests) were	253,631.61
	$588,411.31
One-third used for current expenses	196,137.10
Balance September 1, 1916	$392,274.21

CONDITIONAL GIFTS FUNDS

The Conditional Gifts Plan provides a way for people to aid the Board financially and at the same time to secure for themselves, or for some other person named by the donor, an income for life, this income to be paid by the Board semi-annually. The amount of such income is determined by the age of the life beneficiary at the time when the Conditional Gift is made.

The Conditional Gifts funds of the Board have had an exceptional year of growth. Ninety new Conditional Gifts have been received, and these came from sixty-nine different donors. Although there were no such large single gifts as in some years, the gifts within the twelve months amounted to the goodly sum of $189,625.67. The matured Conditional Gifts were $47,295. After deducting this sum, the net increase in the Conditional Gifts funds for the year was $142,330.67. These funds have now reached a total of $1,097,724.84, all from living donors, and they are very carefully and conservatively invested under the direction of our Finance Committee.

PERMANENT FUNDS

The General Permanent Fund, the income of which is applied each year to the regular current expenses of the Board, has received the following additions: from a friend, New York, $100; from the estate of Alletta D. Pomeroy, Crete, Neb., $567.44; and from the estate of George Z. Mechling, Hamilton, Ohio, $690. The fund now amounts to $518,915.25.

The Samuel Wilde Fund, the income of which is also used annually for the current expenses of the Board, has been increased by a further sum of $7,500 from the estate of Mrs. Mary E. Wilde.

The Samuel B. Capen Fund has been established by the receipt from the estate of our late President, Samuel B. Capen, of the sum of $5,000. The income of this fund is to be used annually for the support of native pastors, preachers, and teachers.

FUND FOR SICK AND DISABLED MISSIONARIES

The Fund for Sick and Disabled Missionaries was reported a year ago as amounting to $134,884.16. Last February the Board received from a friend, whose name is withheld, a most welcome addition of $25,000, and the fund now amounts to $159,891.16. The income of this fund is used for the medical

and surgical expenses of our missionaries and for those who, on account of advanced age or feebleness, have been obliged to retire from active service. The need of the immediate increase of this fund to $500,000 has been greatly emphasized by the experiences of the past year.

COÖPERATING SOCIETIES

Again the Woman's Boards have rendered invaluable coöperation. They are to be congratulated in having shared in the increase in receipts; yet it should be remembered that their fiscal year closes later than ours, and at last reports they needed further gifts to meet their budgets of expenditures.

When the American Board closed its books, August 31, the amounts due from the Coöperating Societies were as follows:—

Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior	$38,145.52
Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific	7,829.56
Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society	4,779.49
Mindanao Medical Missionary Association	693.75
	$51,448.32

Progress is being made by the Woman's Boards in the raising of their Golden Anniversary Funds, and already substantial gifts have been received for the Woman's Hospital at Madura, the Girls' School buildings at Uduvil and Inanda, the Lucy Perry Noble Bible School at Madura, the Fenchow Hospital for Women, the Woman's Hospital at Lintsingchow, and also for other much needed property equipment.

The Mindanao Medical Missionary Association has continued to meet all the expenses of our medical work in the Philippines, and although a small debit balance against the association appears elsewhere in this report, this balance was received shortly after our books were closed, on August 31.

The National Armenia and India Relief Association has continued to make remittances through the treasury of the American Board, and its work has become increasingly important in Turkey, where the number of orphans has been greatly multiplied.

The Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association has continued to support the work at Taiku and Fenchow, China. The Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society is rendering hearty and efficient coöperation in supporting the work at Chisamba and Dondi, in our West Central Africa field.

SOME NOTABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

Among the notable gifts of the past year has been a pledge of $30,000, from a friend whose name must be withheld, for advance work at Johannesburg, and $10,000 of this sum is already in hand. Another friend has contributed $10,000 for advance evangelistic work in the Marathi and Madura Missions, the expenditure to cover a period of three years. This contribution is to be used in the support of fifty native evangelists in fifty villages, and is to provide for new chapels where conditions demand such buildings. This consecrated layman has also made generous contributions for evangelistic work in other missions.

Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, of New York City, have each given $5,000 toward restoring the salaries of native teachers in the International College, Smyrna; and Mrs. Kennedy has given $5,500 additional for other expenses of the college.

Miss Annie P. James, of Chelsea, Mass., has contributed $3,000 for the James Memorial Hospital at Fenchow, China.

EXPENDITURES

The disbursements for the year were $1,204,414.32. If we add to this sum $1,894.87, the difference between what was due from the Coöperating Societies at the end of the previous year and the lesser amount due from these societies this last year, we have a total of $1,206,309.19. Subtracting this sum from our total receipts of $1,207,226.54, we have a balance on hand at the credit of the Board of $917.35.

The excess in disbursements over the previous year was $99,451.47. Of that sum $95,130.05 was the increase in the cost of missions, and the small balance of increase remaining is accounted for by the additional cost of agencies, which is offset, in part, by the lessened cost of administration.

The increase in Special Donations of $23,693 added a like amount to our disbursements. Owing to the higher cost of living, especially in the war zone, the salaries of all the missionaries remaining in Turkey were increased fifteen per cent, and special grants were made to our missionaries in Austria. Medical grants were three times what they were during the previous year.

A movement was started at our Annual Meeting in New Haven, a year ago, to cancel the debt of $8,405.22 with which the year began, and which originated in 1913. The whole amount of that debt has been raised by individual subscriptions, and the debt disappears from our accounts. The debt and the subscriptions which canceled it do not appear in the regular summaries of our receipts and expenditures for the year just closed, but we have an added reason for gratitude over the results of the year.

ARMENIAN RELIEF

During the twelve months ended August 31, the Board received for general Armenian Relief the sum of $56,892.95, and this money has all been promptly forwarded, as received, to the Relief Committee in Turkey, for disbursement where in the judgment of that committee the need has seemed greatest. This sum, with previous amounts received since the beginning of the war, brings the total amount which the Board has received and forwarded for this purpose up to $94,553.84.

After the outbreak of the war, and when all other ways of remitting seemed closed, the Board began to forward remittances from Armenians in this country to their relatives and friends in Turkey. In all, $313,480.98 has been received and forwarded in this way, of which $75,899.89 has been sent within the past fiscal year. In April of this year word came from Turkey that our missionaries by government orders were forbidden longer to act in the disbursement of these funds, and consequently the Board, with much regret, has been compelled to discontinue this service.

PRESENT CONDITIONS AND FUTURE OUTLOOK

With the end of the war will probably come a greater opportunity for successful work in Turkey than our Board has ever faced, and, if history repeats itself, a greater turning to Christianity in our mission fields there than perhaps the world has ever seen. Thousands of orphans are to be rescued and cared for until they can help themselves. The young men and young women, from wide areas of impoverishment or destitution, will need to receive more substantial aid in our schools and colleges, if we are to have trained and educated native leaders, preachers, and teachers.

The missionary residences and school and hospital buildings which have been destroyed at Van are to be rebuilt. Buildings seized and occupied temporarily by military forces are to be repaired and refurnished. A large number of missionaries now in this country are to be returned to their fields with adequate equipment. Newly appointed missionaries must be secured, outfitted, and sent to fill the vacancies.

It is indeed fortunate that the year just closed leaves us in a strong financial position. All our obligations have been met and we have a small balance—only a few hundred dollars, to be sure, but a balance on the right side of the account. Our Twentieth Century Fund has been materially increased. Our Conditional Gifts funds have had a notable growth, and we are constantly receiving additions. Our list of individual donors is larger, as evidenced by the increase, during the past year, in gifts from individuals—and this without any especially urgent appeal. The churches have not quite reached the higher level of two years ago. We confidently expect, however, that not only will they do so this coming year, but that they will advance much further in view of the imperative needs and the greater opportunities.